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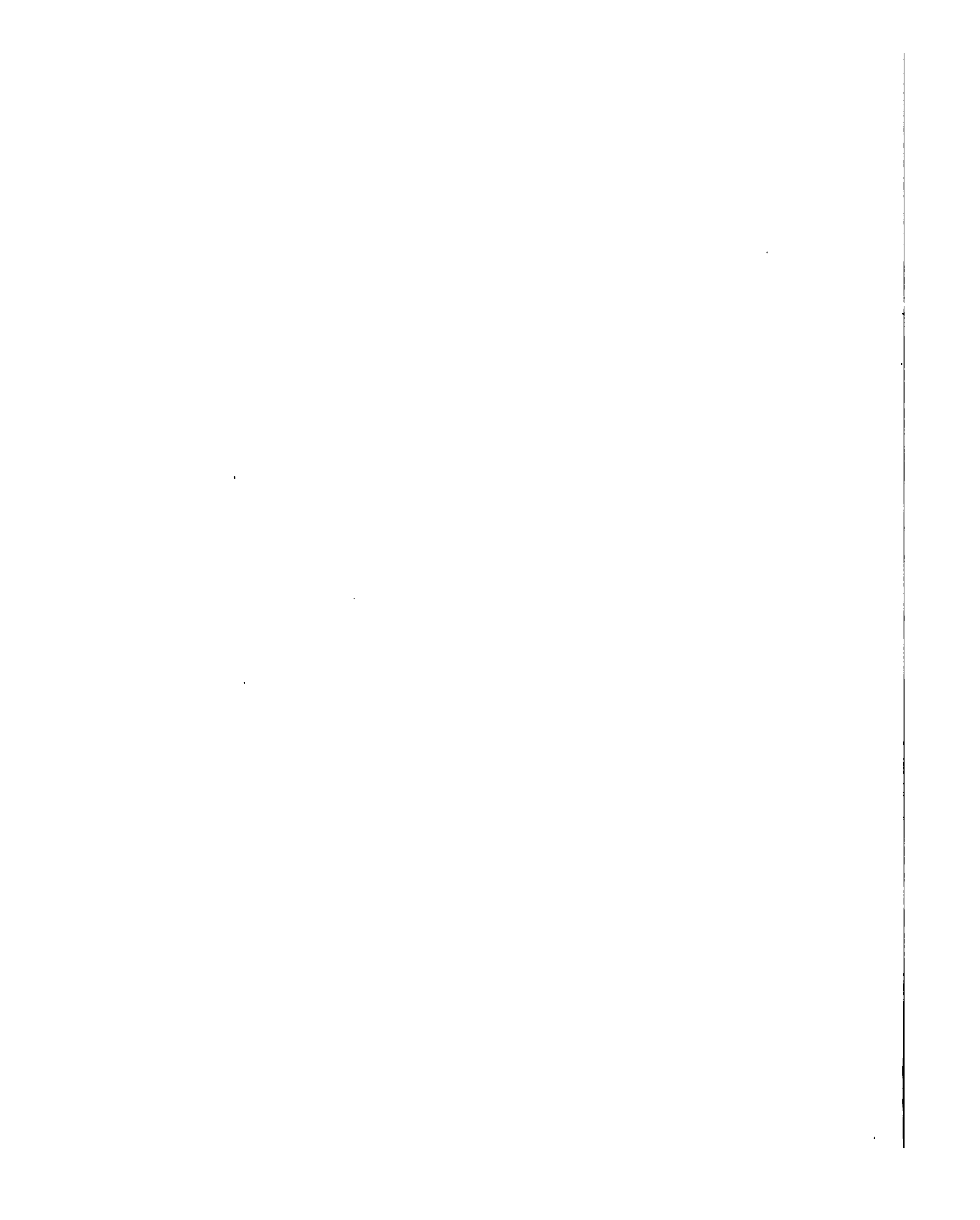
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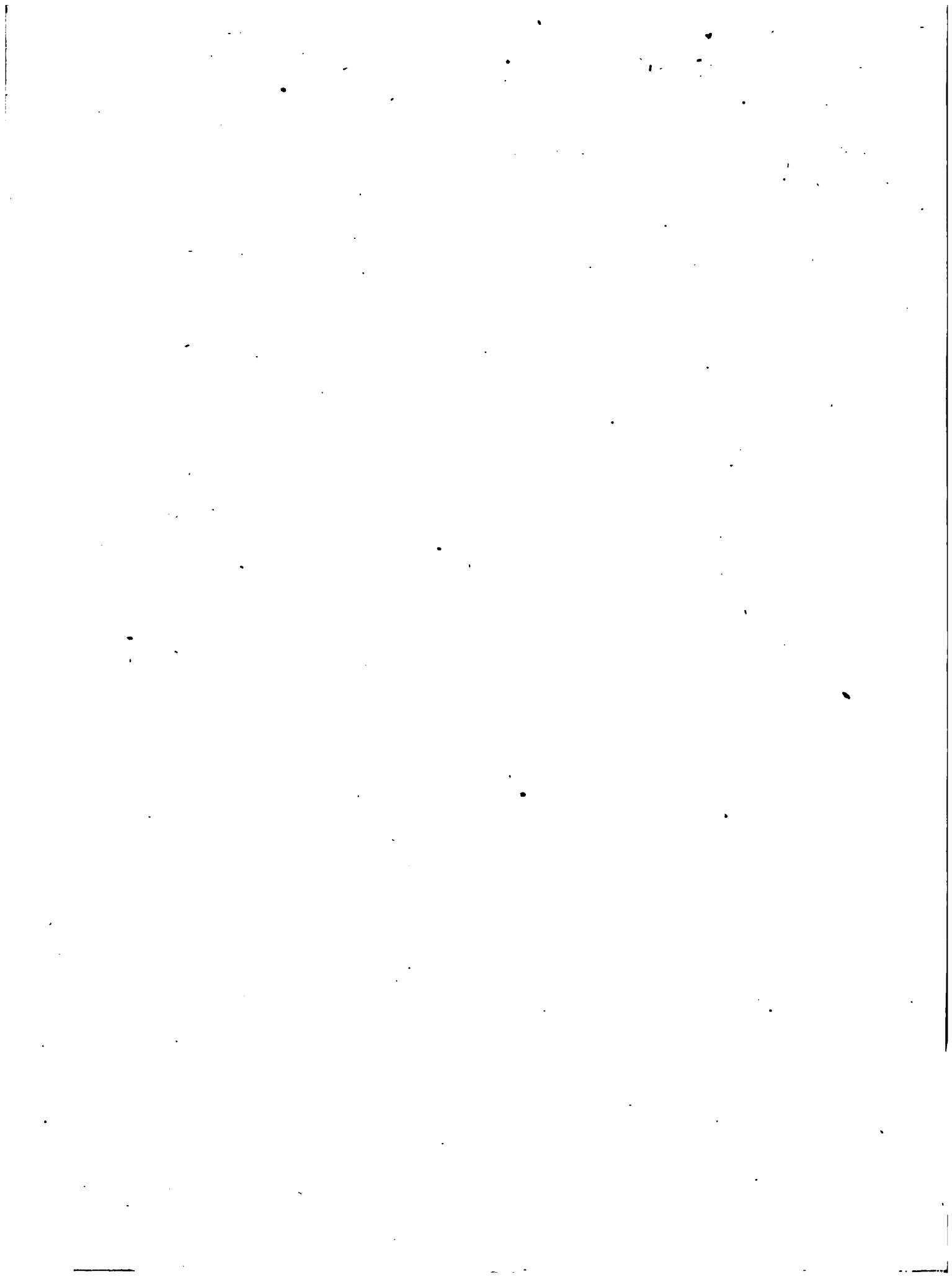
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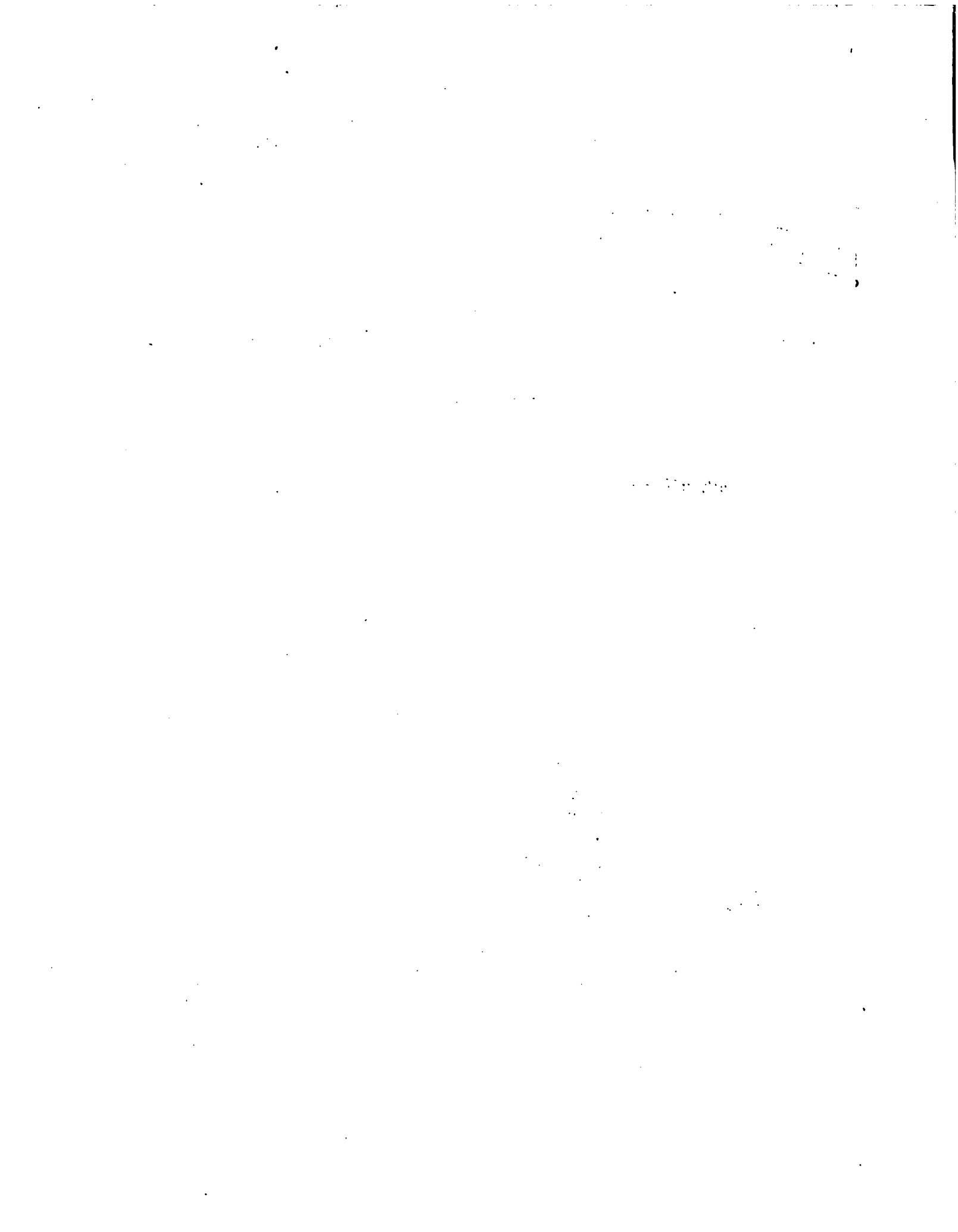


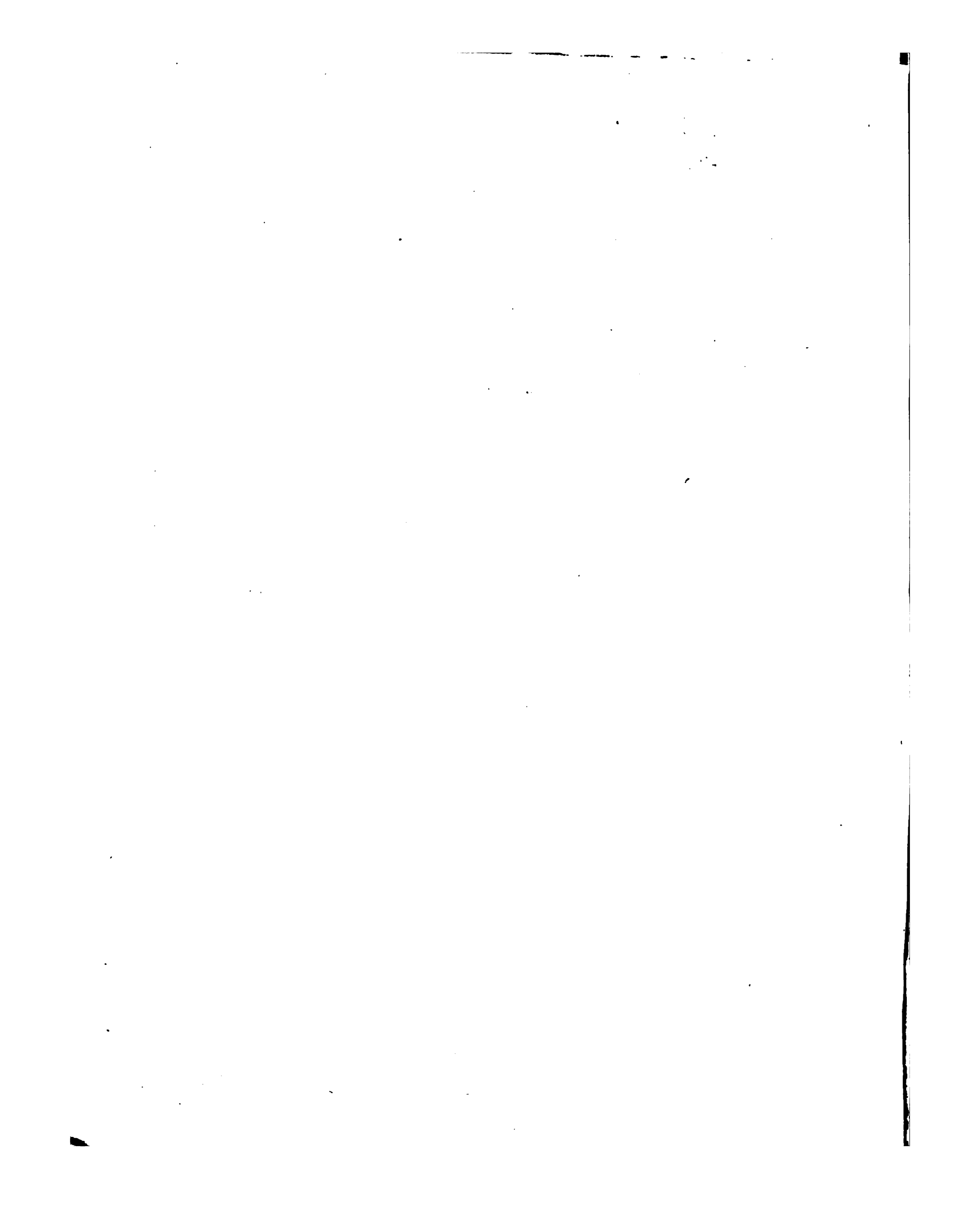
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LANCASHIRE ILLUSTRATED,

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,

BY S. AUSTIN, J. HARWOOD, AND G. & C. PYNE.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

By W. H. Pyne, Esq.

. " Art thrives most,
Where commerce has enriched the busy coast:
He catches all improvements in their flight,
Spreads foreign wonders in his country's sight,
Imports what others have invented well,
And stirs his own, to match them, or excel."

COWPER.

LONDON:

H. FISHER, SON, AND JACKSON, 38, NEWGATE STREET.

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P R E F A C E.

LANCASHIRE has long been to Great Britain the cradle of mercantile science, and the great emporium for machinery and manufactures. A publication, therefore, which presents to the reader a pictorial cyclo-pedia of what is most remarkable in the County, accompanied with historical notices of the rise and progress of its trade, can hardly fail to meet the approval of an enterprising and commercial people.

That this is a Work of no common character, the number of its Engravings, and the superior manner in which they have been executed, will most fully attest. To elucidate, explain, and describe these superb graphic ILLUSTRATIONS, the letter-press accompanying each plate has been purposely adapted. It irradiates the site on which the pictorial objects stand; and, while diffusing some rays of light on the horizon of time and space by which they are bounded, glances at the general history of this populous County.

To the expense incurred in sending this publication into the world, the price at which it has been, and still continues to be sold, bears but a very inadequate proportion. It was not to a heavy charge, but to an extended sale, that the proprietors were induced to look for a reimbursement of the capital advanced. Having, therefore, accomplished their undertaking on these liberal principles, from which they are not disposed to deviate, they flatter themselves that the patronage hitherto conferred on this publication will be considerably increased, now the volume is complete.

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GRAND NATIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE study of History may be numbered among the most important pursuits of man. By the aid of the historian, we obtain access to the wisdom and experience of ages long past, and acquire a knowledge of the progress of human society, in its advances from a state of barbarous rudeness, through every grade of improvement, to that of ultimate civilization. Of late years, historical research has found a powerful auxiliary in the delineations derived from the graphic art, of which this work will furnish many splendid examples.

By history we become acquainted with the government, laws, customs, and habits of life, as practised among many great nations of antiquity, almost as familiarly as with those which now inherit the various regions of the earth. Hence we cannot contemplate the actions of these illustrious men, whose superior wisdom first established order, directed industry in the path to opulence, and paved the way to science, refinement, and legal power, without admitting that the knowledge we have thus acquired, is beneficial in proportion as it is capable of practical application.

Of the early state of society in our own kingdom, we know but little, and that little we owe to the scanty chronicles furnished by the Romans, who made a conquest of the island nearly two thousand years ago. From these we learn, that the ancient Britons were rude, superstitious, and brave, and led a life not very dissimilar to that of the American Indians when first discovered by the Europeans, or other savages just emerging from a state of barbarism.

Whatever knowledge of the arts leading to civilization these ancient Britons had acquired, under the dominion of the Romans for more than three centuries; there is reason for believing that much of it was soon lost, for none but vestiges of the rudest monuments of British art have been discovered, assimilating with the ages immediately succeeding the departure of their enlightened conquerors from the island.

The Saxon invaders, who shortly after ruled the kingdom, though superior in mental acquirements to the subjugated natives, themselves too long harassed by the incursions of the despoiling intruders, the Danes, had but short intervals of repose, for the general improvement of society; and it was not until the time of Alfred, that laws and institutions were formed, which could steadily tend to effect that general intellectual culture which constitutes national civilization.

From this epoch, during succeeding reigns, but slow progress was made to the attainment of general national improvement; for even at the period of the Norman conquest, when Harold had just ceased to reign, the state of society in Great Britain was scarcely above semi-barbarism.

It appears that the Normans, who obtained the country by the sword in the eleventh century, were a more enlightened people than the Saxons. From the period of the Conquest, then, we must chiefly deduce those changes, which, by degrees, led to the ultimate improved state of the empire.

William the Norman, cognomened the Conqueror, though a tyrant, was a sagacious prince, and to his rule, as king of England, may justly be referred the steady establishment of that power, which has sustained the glory of the empire for so many succeeding ages.

One of the wise acts of this prince was, the ordering a general survey of the lands of his newly acquired kingdom. This being accomplished, the divisions were recorded and preserved in Domesday book. Happily this invaluable record has been preserved, and to its pages reference has been made by several intelligent historians, in their researches towards forming a County History of the kingdom. Through these we learn, that of so little importance was the county of LANCASHIRE, that this part of the empire, now next to Middlesex in point of population, riches, and vast commercial interest, which has been selected for the commencement of this Work, is only found incorporated as part of another county.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER,

Is bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmoreland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire and Derbyshire, and on the west by the Irish sea. Its extreme length is seventy-four miles, and its greatest breadth forty-four miles and a half; its circumference is two hundred and forty-two miles, and its surface seventeen hundred and sixty-five miles square.

The area of the county comprises 350,000 acres of land in tillage; 450,000 in pasture, and about 400,000 in wood-lands, moors, and mosses, making together 1,130,000 acres.

It is divided into the six hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Salford, and West Derby, and contains sixty-six parishes, four hundred and forty-two townships, six parliamentary boroughs, and twenty-nine market towns.

The county of LANCASTER and its six boroughs, which are Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton, return two knights and twelve members to parliament. The county has been represented without intermission from the 22d of Edward I.

LANCASTER became a county palatinate in the reign of Edward III., who, reviving the title of duke of Lancaster in favour of his fourth son, the renowned John of Gaunt, advanced the honour of LANCASTER to the dignity of a palatinate, since which it has continued the seat of the duchy of Lancaster.

The climate of LANCASTER, though humid, is considered to be pretty generally salubrious, and mild and genial, excepting in the elevated and hilly regions on the northern and eastern boundaries, where the cold is occasionally piercing, but by no means unhealthy.

The name of the county, LONKESHIRE, is derived from the Saxons, from Lancaster, the *Alauna* of the Romans, which had become the capital of the *Segantii*.

Under the dynasty of the Saxons, England was divided into counties, hundreds, and tithings. These divisions are supposed to have proceeded from the wisdom of the illustrious Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred, who, to prevent the miseries of that predatory warfare which had so long disturbed and laid waste the country, instituted tithings, so denominated from a statistical regulation, wherein ten freeholders with their families were made to compose one. These dwelling in immediate neighbourhood, were held as sureties, or free-pledges to the king, for the good behaviour of each other. Ten of these in community formed a town or vill; and ten of these again composed a superior division, called a hundred, or ten times ten families. The hundred was governed by a high constable, or bailiff, with its court for trial of causes, and an indefinite number of these constituted a county or shire, and was governed by a shire-reeve.

During the six centuries which intervened, from the departure of the Romans to the arrival of the Norman invader, and for ages subsequent, it does not appear that LANCASHIRE, with all its superior natural advantages for foreign trade, and local facilities for the establishment of manufactures, was considered of sufficient importance to obtain a place in the annals of the nation, although London, then the capital of one of the smallest kingdoms of the Heptarchy, had, by availing itself of its favourable situation on the Thames, become an emporium of trade, as early as the beginning of the seventh century.

In the Domesday survey, the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not separately described, owing, perhaps, to the desolation of that part of the island thus contiguous to LANCASTER; nor is this county surveyed under its own title, the north parts of LANCASHIRE being included in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and that part of LANCASHIRE situate between the Ribble and the Mersey was comprehended in the county of Cheshire.

It appears that even in the fourteenth century, the county had risen so little in the statistical scale, that when the government made a general requisition upon the sea-port

towns of England for ships and men, according to the custom of former times, all that LANCASHIRE was required to furnish was one bark and six men. In the same century, a census was taken of the principal towns in England, wherein the population in some returns amounted to less than eight hundred inhabitants, yet there is no mention in this public document of any town in LANCASHIRE. Neither does it appear that any town in this county contributed to a public state loan, raised about the same period, though many other towns in the neighbouring division of the country, did. Further, the comparative scale against LANCASHIRE, so late as the seventeenth century, as opposed to the means possessed by Yorkshire, is made evident in the first year of the troubles of king Charles I. A levy of troops being made upon ten counties of the north, and the centre of England, amounting to 19,483 foot, and 1233 horse, the quota LANCASHIRE was called upon to furnish was, 420 foot and 50 horse, whilst Yorkshire provided 6720 foot, and 60 horse.

Who at these remote periods could have prophesied, that the county, which in the wars of Edward III. was of so little commercial importance as to be required to add only one bark and six men to his extensive navy, should, in the eighteenth century, so increase by the mighty efforts of a few successive years, at one of its ports alone, (Liverpool,) as to import and export more general merchandise than all the sea-ports in England, in the reign of that renowned sovereign.

The obvious commencement of the manufacturing spirit of this county, though its progress was slow, is traced to the period of Edward III.; when certain discontented manufacturers in the Netherlands, hoping to better their condition by expatriation, sought the protection of this warlike and noble-minded prince, and removed with their families to England. These ingenious emigrants brought with them their art and mystery of weaving. The wise policy of Edward thus encouraging their views, under his fostering care, the knowledge of their art spread over the counties of Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and LANCASHIRE; and the ingenious fabrics of their looms were named Kendal cloths, Halifax cloths, and Manchester cottons.

Notwithstanding these auspicious beginnings, more than three centuries elapsed ere this county was roused to those mighty exertions, which, in one age, has rendered LANCASHIRE, in a manufacturing and commercial point of view, the wonder of the world. Such, indeed, has been the rapidly increasing population and prosperity of this long neglected division of our Island, that of late, the annual average sum raised in LANCASHIRE for the support of the poor alone, exceeds the whole amount of the annual revenue of the crown, in the boasted reign of Elizabeth.

The people of LANCASHIRE were comprehended under the Roman denomination of *Brigantes*, which included the inhabitants of all the northern part of England. This district was named by the Saxons, *Lonkasterscyre*. It had its particular lords under the Norman government; gave the title of Earl to a son of Henry III., and was created a Dukedom by Edward III. To the duchy of LANCASTER, Henry V. annexed considerable estates,

which he possessed in right of his mother. Since which, with the addition of other great estates in various parts of the kingdom, it has continued as a separate possession, belonging to the kings of England, having its chancellor, attorney, receivers, and other officers. The offices for the palatinate are held at Preston.

The common judicial administration of LANCASHIRE, is a part of the northern circuit, and the assizes are held twice a year at the county-town, LANCASTER.

The county is divided into six hundreds, namely, those of
 SALFORD Hundred, divided into forty-three townships.
 WEST DERBY Hundred, divided into seventy-one townships.
 LEYLAND Hundred, divided into twenty-two townships.
 BLACKBURN Hundred, divided into fifty-nine townships.
 AMOUDERNESS HUNDRED, divided into fifty-one townships.
 LONSDALE Hundred, divided into forty-nine townships.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Lancashire is part of the diocese of Chester, and is divided as follows.

The Archdeaconry of Chester, which includes the deaneries of Manchester, Warrington, Blackburne, and Leyland.

The Archdeaconry of Richmond, which includes the deaneries of Amounderness, Furness and Cartmel, Kirby Lonsdale, and the deanery of Richmond.

The wealth of this county, depending upon many local circumstances abstracted from the spirit and industry of its population, is materially owing to its *cotton manufacture*; a branch of commerce, the rapid and prodigious growth of which, says the intelligent Dr. Aikin, is perhaps absolutely unparalleled in the annals of trading nations. Manchester is, as it were, the heart of this vast system, the circulating branches of which spread all around it, though at different distances.

To the north-western and western points it is most widely diffused, having in those parts established various head-quarters, which are each the centres to their lesser circles. Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, and several other LANCASHIRE towns, are stations of this kind; and the whole intervening country takes its character from its relation to them. Stockport to the south, and Ashton to the east of Manchester, are similar appendages to this trade; and its influence is spread, more or less, over the greater part of LANCASHIRE, and the north-eastern portion of Cheshire. Under the general head of the cotton manufacture may be comprised a variety of fabrics, not strictly belonging to it, but accompanying it, and in like manner centering in Manchester and its vicinity.

Though the cotton-trade peculiarly characterises LANCASHIRE as a commercial county, continues this author, yet it has other considerable branches of manufacture; as that of *sail-cloth*, and *coarse linens*; of *nails*, of *watch-tools* and *movements*, of *cast-plate*, and

*common glass.** The *silk trade* has also been introduced, *calico-printing, dying, machine-making, &c.*

Early in the fourteenth century, an inexhaustible source of wealth was discovered in the coal-mines, with which MID-LANCASHIRE abounds; a mineral, which has not only contributed to the prosperity of this, but many other parts of the kingdom; hence, its apposite title in the north, "the black-diamond."

Another natural advantage possessed by this county, which affords additional facilities to commerce, is, its abounding in rivers. These, however, have been rendered available by art; for, many being not sufficiently navigable for the demands of commerce, the ingenuity and industry of man, wanting only the material, has bent and wound the waters to his purposes.

It should be observed, that from this well-watered region originated the name given to its inhabitants by the Romans, the *Segantii*, or dwelling in the country of waters.

The navigable rivers of this county are, the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lune, the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Ken, the Leven, the Dudden, and the Crake. The Tame, the Etherow, and the Gayt, which rise in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, unite at Stockport. These waters, after their confluence, take the name of the MERSEY, which river anciently divided the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia, and now forms the boundary of LANCASHIRE and Cheshire in its whole course. It is increased by various tributary streams, and empties itself below Liverpool, into the Irish sea.

The expansive and beautiful RIBBLE, has its source in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, receives the Hodder stream in its course, and the Calder, and, winding by Ribchester to Walton near Preston, is joined by the river Darwent.

The LUNE, rises in Westmoreland, passes Kirby-Lonsdale, enters LANCASHIRE, crosses the hundred of Lonsdale, passes Hornby and Lancaster, and falls into the Bay of Morecambe at Sunderland point. In its course it receives the Leck, the Greta, and the Wenning, and is navigable for vessels of small burden to Lancaster; those of larger tonnage pass no higher than Glasson Point, where there is a splendid dock.

Two streams flowing from Bacup Booth and Cridden Hill, in the hundred of Blackburn, give rise to the river IRWELL, which flows to the manufacturing town of Bury. Near this place it receives the Roch, and flows on to Manchester; here, joined by the Irk, it becomes navigable. Thence it flows nine miles below Manchester, and merges into the Mersey.

The DOUGLAS, springs from the north of Rivington Pike, flows to Wigan, and onward to Rufford. Its tributary streams are the Lostock and the Yarrow, with which it

* On the authority of Eddius, in the eighth century, glass for windows, lamps, and domestic vessels was made in LANCASHIRE, and other neighbouring parts. The art was introduced by Benedict Biscop, who, whilst building an abbey at the mouth of the Wear, brought masons and glass-makers from the continent, who taught the English this valuable branch of manufacture.

proceeds, and mixes in the estuary of the Ribble. This river was made navigable from Wigan to the Ribble in the year 1727.

The WYRE has also two sources, the confluence of which occurs at Hawthornthwaite, receives many streams, and forms a safe harbour for ships of burden, as it widens on entering the sea.

The LEVEN, formed of the overflowing of Windermere lake, in its passage to the Bay of Morecambe, supplies, by its falls, a power for working the machinery of manufactories for cotton, iron, gunpowder, &c.

The DUDDEN, a fine river, having its source in the small lakes dividing Cumberland and LANCASHIRE, falls into the Irish sea.

The CRAKE, owes its source to Coniston lake, and mixes with the waters of the Leven near Penny Bridge.

The secondary rivers of LANCASHIRE are, the Tame, the Irk, the Medlock, the Leven, and the Roch, in Salford Hundred; the Hodder, the Darwent, the Brun, and East Calder, in the Hundred of Blackburn; the Yarrow and the Lostock, in Leyland Hundred; the Brock and West Calder, in Amounderness; the Alt, in West Derby Hundred; and the Wenning, the Keer, the Hindburn, the Greta, the Conder, the Winster, and the Breathy, in the Hundred of Lonsdale. Besides this prolific supply of water, in this celebrated district of rivers and canals, are to be numbered the lakes, Coniston-water, Esthwaite-water, in Furness; and Windermere, partly in this county, and partly in Westmoreland.

Having thus given a brief history of the natural waters of LANCASHIRE, we shall, in course, notice those artificial rivers, which, improving the inland navigation, have rendered the whole available to the industrious pursuits of the active-minded inhabitants of this flourishing division of the empire, and to which we must ascribe a very considerable portion of its prosperity.

Much of the foreign commerce of Liverpool consists in the exchange of the manufactures of the county; to which local trade may be added, the exports of the woollens and the cutlery of Yorkshire, the produce of the salt-mines in Cheshire, the earthenware of Staffordshire, and the hardware of Warwickshire, which are borne upon the surface of the waters towards this great emporium of traffic.

These are exported to America and the West Indies; to Africa, and the East Indies; and to the continent of Europe; exclusive of the vast trade with Ireland.

The imports consist of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, timber, corn, and a great variety of other commodities, the production of every civilized country, and of all climates. The inland navigation is the main feeder and disperser of all this traffic; and it must be recorded, to the honour of LANCASHIRE, that here the stupendous canal system of modern times, which has spread so extensively over this kingdom, originated.

The first expedient for effecting these improvements, was by deepening the rivers, beginning with the Mersey, by which vessels were enabled to navigate as high as Bank Quay, near Warrington.

This being accomplished, to render the higher parts of the river accessible to vessels as far as Manchester, naturally suggested itself as a desirable improvement, and a mutual benefit to Manchester and Liverpool.

Irwell and Mersey navigation began in 1720, an act being then passed, empowering certain persons to make navigable the rivers Irwell and Mersey from Manchester to Liverpool,—which was effected by the usual contrivance of weirs, locks, &c. The very winding course of the river was corrected by cuts across the necks of the principal bends.

Weaver navigation, begun also in 1720, afforded another accession of commercial intercourse, by making navigable the river Weaver, from Frodsham bridge, near its conflux with the Mersey, to beyond Northwich. A vast number of vessels are constantly employed on this navigation, carrying rock-salt to Liverpool, and returning with coals and other commodities—which is of vast importance to commerce.

Besides these, are the Douglas navigation, already noticed; the Aire, Calder, and Dun navigations, &c.

Considerably before this period, the clothing country of Yorkshire had applied its rivers to the purposes of water carriage; and, as early as 1699, an act was passed for making navigable the rivers Aire and Calder, to Leeds and Wakefield; and, in 1725, another river in the West-Riding, the Dun, was made navigable from Doncaster to the distance of two miles from Sheffield; since which, many other great plans for the improvement of water carriage have been projected and completed with success. Some, however, have failed.

In 1755, the memorable Sankey canal was begun, under the powers of an act; and this may be considered the precursor of all the great schemes of this nature, so abundant in advantages to the empire. The navigation on this canal is never obstructed by floods, and seldom by frosts. It transports coals worked out upon its banks, and carries on considerable business with the large copper-works belonging to the Anglesea Company, erected on its branches; and by plate-glass, and other manufactories, founded near its channels.

The Duke of Bridgewater's canals, so memorable in the history of civil engineering, commenced in the year 1758. The first of his Grace's beneficial schemes was, to carry a canal from Worsley to Salford, and then to deviate from that course across the Irwell to Manchester. Here it was, that the great self-instructed genius of James Brindley first developed itself. The many grand works which succeeded for the facilities of commercial intercourse with Liverpool, Manchester, and other parts of this great manufacturing district, in which his genius was engaged, will be noticed in another part of this work.

Having thus briefly touched upon the most interesting circumstances, historical and statistical, of the County Palatine of LANCASTER, we shall proceed to describe, with like brevity, the general history of LIVERPOOL, enlarging upon its local history, as the graphic Illustrations.

LIVERPOOL.

The noble river Mersey, taking nearly a western course until within a few miles of its termination, makes a sudden bend to the north, and at length flows into the sea by a channel forming an almost continued line with the coast of LANCASHIRE. On the eastern side of which, within three miles of the mouth of the river, and where the channel is narrowest, LIVERPOOL is situated. At high tide the Mersey is here about twelve hundred yards wide across; but it soon widens, both above and below. The town is well situated for shipping business, as the common neap tides rise fifteen feet, and the spring tides thirty feet.

Camden traces the first existence of a town on this site to the period of William the Conqueror, when Roger of Poitiers, lord of the honour of LANCASTER, built a castle here. Henry I., in 1129, granted charters to the town; so did John, in 1203; and Henry III., in 1227, who constituted it a perpetual corporation and free borough, with a merchant guild, and other privileges.

Little is known of this ancient sea-port for many succeeding ages; and even in the beginning of the sixteenth century, Leland, in his Tour, it is evident, found it of no great importance, as may plainly be inferred from his account: "Lyrpole, alias Lyverpöole, is a paved town, having only a chapel; its parish church being Walton, four miles distant, near the sea. The king has a caslet,* and the earl of Derby a stone house in it. Irish merchants resort thither as to a good haven, and much Irish yarn bought by Manchester men, and other merchandize, is sold there. The customs paid at Liverpool are small, which causes the resort of merchants." By the same authority we learn, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1565, there were in LIVERPOOL only one hundred and thirty-eight householders and cottagers; and all the shipping of the place consisted of ten barks (the largest of forty tons burden) and two boats, the whole making two hundred and twenty-three tons, and navigated by seventy-five men: and at Wallasey, a creek opposite, were three barks and boats, making together thirty-six tons, and navigated by fourteen men. It is obvious that the town must have declined from its former state, compared with the times; for, in a petition sent to this queen by the inhabitants of LIVERPOOL, praying to be relieved from a subsidy, the petitioners subscribe themselves, Inhabitants of her majesty's poor decayed town of LIVERPOOL.

What it was then, is of little import to its present inhabitants. Those who may be curious to know more of its progression from this period to the last century, may find ample information in the works of late historians, who have investigated the subject with no less industry than success, and thereby added greatly to the public stores of topographical and antiquarian research.

* A small castle, pulled down in the early part of the last century. This was occupied, in the reign of Edward III., by Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham.

LIVERPOOL, in the beginning of the last century, had greatly increased in population, the best test, in former days at least, of growing prosperity; for, in the year 1701, it appears the number of inhabitants amounted at least to between four and five thousand, while Dr. Enfield, as we shall presently notice, states them to be more numerous.

The first strong inference of its improving state may be drawn from the circumstance of its being able to emancipate itself from its parochial dependence on Walton, and to become a distinct parish. In the year 1699, an act was obtained, by which the inhabitants were empowered to build a new church, in addition to the former chapel. A rector was also appointed to each. The old parochial structure was the church of St. Nicholas; the new one, that of St. Peter; views of which will appear among the pictorial embellishments of this work.

Within ten years of this period, the increase of trade demanded the convenience of a dock, when an act was obtained for the purpose, and one was accordingly constructed. Before this time, the shipping laid before the town in open channel, there being no natural creek, or artificial inlet, to afford them shelter.

LIVERPOOL could now reckon, belonging to its own port, eighty-four vessels, averaging nearly seventy tons burden each, and navigated by eleven men at a medium: more than three times this number of ships, belonging to other places, frequented the port.

Wherever commercial prosperity is seated, there public and private munificence proportionately abounds. The spirit of charity grows with wealth obtained by industry; hence the people of LIVERPOOL founded a charity school, which soon merging into the Bluecoat Hospital, within a few years received sixty children, who were provided for by a subscription fund, and were lodged within a building that cost upwards of two thousand pounds.

In the year 1715, the town, improving in wealth, obtained an act for building a third church, which took more than fifteen years in completing. This was the spacious, handsome church of St. George, which formed one of the first fine architectural features of this rising town; but, with the exception of some parts of the interior, it has since been rebuilt, the steeple, walls, &c. being entirely new.

About the year 1710, the period of commencing the Docks, it is supposed LIVERPOOL first commenced its trade with the West Indies; from whence the advances to general prosperity may be traced with sufficient accuracy, to follow its progress to its ultimate importance, as one of the first commercial towns in the world.

In the year 1730, the population had increased to twelve thousand; and a few years afterward, the inhabitants amounted to eighteen thousand. Industry and enterprise increased with numbers, and all the attributes of civilization followed in their train. Public improvements were planned, and rapidly accomplished; new docks and warehouses sprung up in aid of commerce; halls were planned for every secular occasion; whilst temples dedicated to the service of religion, charitable institutions, and structures for the rational amusement of the hours of leisure, spread new grandeur through the place, which rapidly approximated its present splendour.

The burgesses of LIVERPOOL were not erected into a corporate body until late in the reign of Charles I.; though, in the year 1626, the second of his reign, a charter was granted to them, under the designation of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of LIVERPOOL; and James Strange, Lord Stanley, of the family of the Earl of Derby, first filled the office of mayor, under the new charter. The commercial superiority of Bristol over that of this town, during the reign of Charles, may be estimated by the proportion of ship-money raised for the public service, Bristol furnishing one thousand pounds, and LIVERPOOL only twenty-five pounds.

Before the end of this century, it appears that the town was advancing in importance; for, on the authority of a respectable tourist, we learn, that on his first visit to LIVERPOOL in 1680, he found it a large thriving town; that at a second visit, ten years after, it had doubled its size; and on his third visit in 1726, it was still increasing in wealth, population, business, and buildings.

The extension of the trade in this rapidly improving seat of commerce demanding further accommodation for the shipping, in 1734 an act was obtained for making an additional dock, which was immediately commenced, and opened in 1753.

In 1748 commenced the building of the magnificent new Exchange, which was opened in 1754, in the mayoralty of James Crosbie, Esquire, with a splendid ball, &c. which might almost vie in elegance with the civic splendour of the entertainments of the metropolitan city.

Notwithstanding this fast growing prosperity of the town, as late as the middle of the last century no stage-coach approached it nearer than Warrington, the roads being then impassable for those vehicles. It further appears, that in the year 1750 there was but one private coach in all LIVERPOOL, and that was kept by a lady of the name of Clayton. These trivial circumstances, however, are related, to shew by what rapid strides the opulent habits of life had been attained within fifty years, with reference to the state of society at LIVERPOOL at the commencement of the present century.

The period between the year 1700 and that of the accession of George III. in 1760, forms a remarkable epoch in the history of LIVERPOOL; for, during this interval, the shipping belonging to its port increased from sixty, to two hundred and twenty-six vessels; forming an aggregate burden of from four thousand, to twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-five tons.

From about this epoch the rapid increase of the architectural improvements of the town may be deduced, of which the churches, and other religious structures, form no small part.—St. Nicholas's, or the Old Church, has already been noticed. St. Peter's, in Church-street, was built in 1704. St. George's, begun in 1715, was finished in 1734. St. Thomas's, Park-lane, was opened in 1748. St. Paul's, in the Square, was opened in 1769. St. Anne's, in Great Richmond-street, was opened in 1773. St. James's, in Parliament-street, was opened in 1774. St. John's, in the Haymarket, built in 1784, and opened the next year. Trinity Church, in St. Anne's-street, consecrated in 1792. Christ

Church, in Hunter-street, was opened in 1797. St. Mark's, in Duke-street, opened in 1803. St. Luke's, in Berry-street, begun in 1811. St. Andrew's, in Renshaw-street, opened in 1815. St. Philip's, in Hardman-street, built in 1815. St. Michael's, in Upper Pitt-street, lately completed. The Church of the School for the Blind, opened in 1819. St. Stephen's, in Byrom-street, opened in 1722; St. Matthew's, opened in 1707, formerly Dissenting Meeting-houses, consecrated and opened for the service of the Established Church; the former in 1792, the latter in 1795. All Saints, in Grenville-street; and the New Church, in Rodney-street, as a Scottish Kirk. To these may be added a numerous list of chapels and meeting-houses, of various sects and denominations, which, together, form a considerably larger extent of ecclesiastical structures, than have been raised within the same period in any provincial city or town in the British empire.

In addition to these structures, provided for the holy purposes of religion, the town of LIVERPOOL has shewn no less charitable zeal in forming a proportionate number of benevolent institutions, and in providing, at a vast expense, buildings suited to the respective objects for which they have been erected: a mere list of which would serve to shew their utility and extent, though a particular notice of each will accompany the engraved views of these buildings, as they appear in the work.

The corporation of LIVERPOOL being one of the most opulent corporate bodies in the kingdom, its vast revenues are thus made subservient to the public good.

The police of this town is well regulated; and justice is daily administered, either by the mayor, or the other magistrates, at the Town-hall.

The increase of the population of LIVERPOOL is thus estimated by Dr. Enfield.—The number of inhabitants in the town, in the year 1700, was only 5145. In 1720, the number was more than doubled, amounting to 11,833. In 1750, it was nearly quadrupled, being stated at 18,400; and in 1770, had increased to 34,050. In 1801, the number was 77,653; in 1811, it had reached to 94,376; and in 1821, the population amounted to 118,972. Since which, the increase is supposed to have reached to nearly 150,000 souls. Two centuries ago, this now mighty town was described as "The little creek of Liverpool."

The public buildings in LIVERPOOL, for the purposes of trade and commerce, are, first, the Docks; namely, the Old Dock, now closed, and the Salt-house Dock, both communicating with the Dry Dock. The King's Dock, and the Queen's Dock, with their Basins. The George's Dock, and the Prince's Dock, with their Basins. These stupendous works, collectively, occupy sixty-three acres of ground. The continually increasing commerce of LIVERPOOL suggested the propriety of making still further additions to these convenient harbours for their shipping, under the titles of the Brunswick Dock, and the North Dock, which, together, occupy at least eighty statute acres of land.

The other public buildings in LIVERPOOL, for the service of trade and commerce, are, the Exchange, the Custom House, the Excise Office, the Post Office, the King's Tobacco Warehouse, the Warehouses for Bonded Corn, &c. the Corn Exchange, the Dock Office, and the Seamen's Registry Office.

The manufactures of this town, besides such as relate to the shipping, are, China and Earthenware, Watches and Time-keepers, and fine Files and Watch-movements; there are also Sugar-works, Salt-works, Corn-mills, and Breweries, upon a large scale; Ship-yards, and Roperies; and an extensive manufactory of Iron Chain Cables, with all the ordinary trades incident to English sea-ports.

The literary and scientific institutions of this place are also worthy the growing opulence, and improving intellect, of its inhabitants. They consist of the Liverpool Library, established in 1770, and now held in the Lyceum; the Athenæum, in Church-street, established in 1799; the Botanic Garden, established in 1800; the Lyceum, at the bottom of Bold-street, established in 1814; the Union-rooms, in Duke-street, established in 1801; the Exchange News-room, and the Underwriters'-room, established in the same year; the Royal Institution, in Colquitt-street, established in 1814; and the Medical Library.—The number of Newspapers published weekly, is nine; of which two are devoted almost exclusively to the dissemination of commercial information: the others combine with this object, reports of public affairs, notices of popular publications, and original essays.

The places of public amusement are, the Theatre, in Williamson-square; the Circus, Great Charlotte-street; the Music-hall, in Bold-street; the Wellington-rooms, at Mount Pleasant; the Ball-room, in the Town-hall; and the Rotunda, in Bold-street. Thus, it appears, that the improvements, within little more than half a century, embrace almost every order of buildings applied to the purposes of devotion, charity, commerce, science, literature, laudable recreation, and rational amusement, which being the distinguishing marks of a period of prosperity and civilization, render society happy.

LIVERPOOL, and its immediate neighbourhood, combine many topographical beauties, which the various engraved Views in this work are intended to illustrate. For a general description of its pretensions to the notice of a traveller, however, we for the present shall quote the language of the late Lord Erskine, who says, "If I were capable of painting in words the impression Liverpool made on my imagination, it would form a beautiful picture indeed! I had before often been at the principal sea-ports in this island, and believing that having seen Bristol, and those other towns that justly pass for great ones, I had seen every thing in this great nation of navigators, on which a subject should pride himself; I own, I was astonished and astounded, when, after passing a distant ferry, and ascending a hill, I was told by my guide, 'All you see spread out beneath you—that immense place, which stands, like another Venice, upon the waters—which is intersected by those numerous Docks—which glitters with those cheerful habitations of well-protected men—which is the busy seat of trade, and the gay scene of elegant amusements, growing out of its prosperity—where there is the most cheerful face of industry—where there are riches overflowing, and every thing that can delight a man who wishes to see the prosperity of a great community, and a great empire—all this has been created by the industry and well-disciplined management of a handful of men, since you were a boy;'—I must have been a stick, or a stone, not to have been affected by such a picture."

A more particular account of the extent of commerce, and the general state of society, will be given in connection with our descriptions of the various Public Edifices that conduce to the embellishment of the town, or promote its prosperity. Of these structures it may be remarked, that, with a few exceptions, they have risen into existence within the last half century; while, during the same period, many of the principal streets have been converted from mere alleys into spacious and magnificent avenues. The process of renovation has, indeed, been so rapid, that the most prominent features of LIVERPOOL will bear the date of the nineteenth century, and combine to give it an aspect of cheerfulness and youthful vigour, not to be paralleled, except in the Metropolis.

THE EXCHANGE.

Of the buildings dedicated to commercial pursuits, this is the most important. This magnificent pile (in the opinion of many travellers, the most beautiful commercial structure in the world) was raised by a subscription of 800 shares, at £100 each share; but it is ascertained that the entire expense was not less than £110,000. The first stone was laid on the 30th of June, 1803, and the building was completed in about six years. The area, enclosed by the four fronts, is 194 feet by 180; and is, consequently, double that of the London Exchange. This Building is formed by four facades, or fronts, of which three adjoin each other, and the fourth is formed by the north front of the Town Hall.

The architecture consists of a rusticated basement, with a piazza, extending round the whole, and opening to the area by a series of rustic arches, between strong piers. Above are two stories ornamented with Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and surrounded with an enriched bold cornice and parapet. In the centre of the north side, resting on the basement, is a grand recessed portico, with eight handsome Corinthian columns. In the east wing is a coffee-room, 94 feet by 52, the roof of which is supported on large Ionic columns; and above this is another spacious room, appropriated to the underwriters. A public sale-room, and counting-houses, occupy the other sides of this extensive range of buildings. Such are the dimensions, plan, and architecture of an edifice, which may well be esteemed one of the finest specimens of Grecian architecture ever erected in this country, and, perhaps, the most splendid edifice raised in modern times, for purposes purely commercial. Hence, as from the heart of the commercial body, proceed those impulses which make themselves felt in all quarters of the globe.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF LORD NELSON.

This elaborate work of art, in bronze, stands near the centre of the area of the Exchange Buildings. It is after a design of M. C. Wyatt, Esq., executed by Richard Westmacott, Esq., R. A., and was erected in the year 1812, at an expense of £9000,

which was defrayed by public subscription. The bronze alone weighs twenty-two tons.

The Admiral is placed in the centre of the group, and represented as in the moment of conquest, receiving on the point of his sword a fourth naval crown, in addition to three already obtained, emblematical of his decisive victories at St. Vincent, Copenhagen, and Aboukir. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that the Trafalgar wreath was purchased at the price of the gallant Nelson's life. Having lost his right hand at the attack of Teneriffe, he receives this, his last trophy, in his left; while, at the same instant of triumph, Death, represented by a skeleton lying concealed under the enemy's flag, with too fatal certainty reaches his heart.—This part of the design has been much and severely criticized. It has been thought that the artist might have found some other, and more pleasing, symbolical representative of the last enemy, than a human skeleton; if, indeed, any such representative were necessary.—The four captives in chains, at the foot of the pedestal, are also, it is asserted, a very unfair emblem of the usages of modern warfare, and seem to indicate a ferocity totally inconsistent with the well-known generous temper of Nelson. These objections have been made, and there is, perhaps, some foundation for them; but, at the same time, it should be remembered, that, in allegorical representations, the fancy of the artist must be allowed greater scope than in those which are merely descriptive.

Around the pedestal is inscribed in capitals of enduring brass, the more enduring watch-word of the day—"England expects every man to do his duty,"—a sentence destined in future ages to nerve the arm of patriotism in the hour of danger. In the back ground of the principal group, is a British sailor with a battle-axe in his hand, pressing forward to revenge the death of his gallant commander.

These are the principal features of the monument, as exhibited in the engraved View, while a nearer inspection discovers to the spectator bas-reliefs in bronze, surrounding the pedestal, and detailing some of the most interesting events in Nelson's eventful life.

Situated as this Monument is, in the very centre of business, of the second commercial town in the kingdom, it must force itself on the notice of all foreigners, and tend to impress upon them a conviction of the stability of that Naval Empire which Britain has so long, and by such transcendent exertions, been able to retain.

THE CORN EXCHANGE,

Is a plain modern Building, of ample dimensions. The architecture is of the Doric order, from the designs of Mr. J. Foster, sen. It was built in the year 1807, at an expense of £10,000, raised in shares of £100 each. However unpretending the appearance of the building, it deserves notice on account of the immense extent of business transacted here. The intimate connection existing between LIVERPOOL and all parts of Ireland, renders this town the great northern depôt of Irish agricultural produce, which

is conveyed into the interior manufacturing districts, in quantities proportioned to the demand. These districts are known to be the most populous portion of our domestic Empire, and must consequently require great importations of the necessaries of life. Accordingly we find, from authentic statements, that in the year ending October 1, 1828, the quantity of wheat imported into LIVERPOOL, was 352,298 quarters; of oats, 605,968 quarters; flour, 163,584 bags, and 25,881 barrels. A large proportion of this produce is consumed in Manchester, and the other inland towns of Lancashire, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, in Staffordshire, &c. The rapid increase of that branch of trade, may be estimated by comparing the imports in the year ending October 1, 1809, being the first year after the erection of the Corn Exchange, with those of the year just ended, and already stated.

In 1809, the quantity of wheat imported was, 114,000 quarters; oats, 460,000 qrs. flour, 13,000 bags, and 170,000 barrels. When it is considered how much shipping must be employed in the transportation of this produce, both by sea and by inland navigation, and the vast numbers of persons to whom employment is furnished, either directly in the corn trade itself, or indirectly in those various trades which depend upon shipping, we may form some idea of the great importance of this branch of commerce to LIVERPOOL. The number of vessels entered in the Custom-house, laden with grain, &c., from Ireland, in the week ending Feb. 10, 1829, was 72. If to this number be added the numerous coasting vessels from all parts of England, even from the eastern coast, as Ipswich, &c. and those from Scotland, the aggregate will not be found less than 100 per week. From this statement it will be easy to imagine the extent of employment afforded to the industrious classes by this single department of trade. We have entered into this detail, principally with a view to the information of our country subscribers, who may have witnessed with surprise the astonishingly rapid increase of this port, and may have felt curious to investigate the causes of it. From the slight sketch which we have given, and which our limits precluded us from enlarging, they will be enabled to perceive the sources of LIVERPOOL'S prosperity, and to judge of the likelihood of its continuance. The monopoly which this town enjoys, of supplying with all the luxuries, and a great part of the necessaries of life, so dense a population as that contained in the manufacturing and midland districts of England—a population amounting to at least one-third of the whole kingdom—affords a basis of confidence, and an assurance of continued improvement, which may well counterbalance the gloomy presages of some saturnine observers, who imagine that in the rapid advancement of the port they see a prognostic of its speedy downfall. Such observers, if they examine more minutely the nature and foundations of this prosperity, will be convinced that it bids as fair for continuance, and even for progression, as ever, and that its decay can only be a consequence of national impoverishment. The interests of the commercial body are so bound up with that of all orders of the community, that they must advance or retrograde together; and of this assertion, the experience of past years affords indubitable evidence. We could wish that all classes, especially the agricultural,

were fully impressed with the conviction of its importance, as well as of its truth. Such a conviction would tend more than any thing else to advance the well-being of the community, and make the nation powerful, by rendering every individual in it prosperous.

THE INFIRMARY, BROWNLOW STREET.

During several years past, the Committee of this Institution had been strongly impressed with a conviction of the expediency of removing the establishment from the former site, at the top of Shaw's Brow, to some more open and elevated situation. Their choice was influenced by a consideration of the comparative advantages of different localities, in reference to purity of atmosphere, seclusion from the noise and bustle of a populous town, and proximity to those districts where accidents are most frequent. Whilst it would be impossible to select a site which could so completely realize the wishes of the humane in the first two particulars, as the present, it must be confessed that great inconvenience is often experienced on account of the distance between the Infirmary and the Docks. This defect might be remedied by the establishment of receiving-houses, with skilful medical attendants, at one or two stations in the heart of the town: and such an arrangement would render complete the system of charity, which has for its object the alleviation or cure of disease.

The present building, which was opened for the reception of patients in September, 1824, possesses the strongest claims to attention, whether considered as an asylum for the diseased, or an architectural ornament. The colonnade or portico in front is formed by six massive columns of the Ionic order, with corresponding pilasters in the angles, supporting a plain broad frieze and a bold projecting cornice. The wings recede from the front of the portico 82 feet, while the total breadth of the building is 204 feet. This arrangement of the ground-plan, which is somewhat novel, was adopted for the purpose of admitting a more free access of air than could have been obtained according to the more customary plan of withdrawing the centre. There are 138 windows in the front and wings, exclusive of those at the back, which look eastward. The great extent of masonry, the fine effect of the numerous windows, and the harmony of all the parts, combine to render this edifice particularly worthy of a stranger's notice, and eminently conducive to the well-earned reputation of the architect, Mr. John Foster, jun.

Nor are the internal arrangements less deserving of approbation. The ground-floor is appropriated to purposes of domestic utility; the first floor contains a suite of twenty apartments, for the accommodation of Committees, Officers of the Institution, and the Household, except one long room in the left wing, which is fitted up as a ward for the reception of those patients whose situation requires prompt attention.

The wards for other patients occupy the second and third stories, and are both lofty and airy. The elevated ceilings, and the cheerful light and regulated temperature, of

these apartments, impart a degree of comfort, which, combined with the utmost degree of cleanliness, cannot fail to exhilarate the spirits of the patients, and conduce to their recovery. The whole building is warmed and ventilated upon the plan of the late philosophical and estimable Mr. Sylvester. The kitchen is peculiarly worthy of inspection. Here, without one of the moveable utensils in common use, the range is constructed and supplied with fuel and steam, in such a manner, that articles of food may be cooked, in any way, whether by fire or steam, while scarcely a burning ember can be seen; and the compactness of the whole is such, that the room may be kept as clean and neat as a dining-room.

The entire cost of this building, which ranks as one of the principal ornaments of the town, was upwards of £25,000. The income of the year 1828, exclusive of a donation of £1,600, from the Committee of the Musical Festival, was £4,676, derived from subscriptions, fees of pupils, and interest of property. The expenditure amounted to more than £7,000. The total number of in-patients, was 2,105, and of out-patients, 465. The weekly average number of patients is 205. There is accommodation for 230 patients in the house.

THE WELLINGTON ROOMS, MOUNT-PLEASANT.

From the house of mourning and disease, we traverse but a short distance, till we arrive at the house of mirth and revelry. This extensive suite of assembly rooms was erected by public subscription, from the designs of the late amiable and lamented Edmund Aikin. The front, which is of stone, is in the Grecian style of architecture, without windows. At the western side of the building is an open porch for sedan chairs; and at the eastern, a similar one for carriages to set down under cover. The circular portico in front was originally open; but this plan, though much more conducive to architectural beauty, was found practically inconvenient. In consequence, the spaces between the beautiful Corinthian columns have been closed up by a dead stone wall, and a door has been placed in front, the dimensions and appearance of which would be much more appropriate to a house of correction.

The interior of this building is very splendid. The Ball-room is eighty feet by thirty-seven; the Card-room forty-four feet by twenty-five: and the Supper-room, which is used occasionally as a ball-room, is fifty-feet by twenty-five. The whole are appropriated to the amusements of the upper classes of society, as subscription balls, assemblies, and occasionally fancy-dress balls. These amusements are no where greater favourites than in LIVERPOOL, where successful enterprise furnishes the means of splendour, and the disposition to display.

SAINT ANDREW'S SCOTCH KIRK, RODNEY STREET.

It is an old observation, that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. It may as truly be said, that the dissensions of a sect are the causes of its multiplication. Such, at least, has been the experience of the Scottish presbyterians in LIVERPOOL. A few years ago, a difference of opinion arose, concerning the choice of a new minister for the original congregation, meeting in Oldham Street: the disappointed party seceded from the parent body, and having chosen their favourite, erected for their own, and his accommodation, this splendid chapel. Subsequent dissensions arose, and the seceders again divided, which second division was the prelude to the erection of a third edifice, in Bold Street, devoted to religious instruction.

The Rodney Street Chapel is certainly an ornament to the town. The front is of stone; and the remainder of the building, though originally of brick, has been recently covered with stucco, which has given an appearance of congruity to the whole. The columns and pilasters of the portico are of the Ionic order, much enriched, and surmounted by a balustrade. Each turret is composed of a square tower, with a window on each side, surrounded by eight insulated Corinthian columns, with a full entablature, pediment, &c.; the whole terminating in a dome. This structure was built in 1824, after a design of Mr. John Foster, jun. whose name stands imperishably associated with some of the most classical buildings recently erected in his native town. The cost, we understand, exceeded £14,000, and was defrayed by subscriptions in shares.—No dividend has yet been proclaimed.

THE LYCÆUM NEWS-ROOM AND LIBRARY, BOLD STREET.

This very classical building includes two of those establishments devoted to literary purposes, which may be said to be characteristic of LIVERPOOL. It contains under one roof, a news-room and a library, which are not only distinct properties, but managed by distinct committees, officers, &c. The proprietors of the library are indeed only tenants, under a lease of 50 years, commencing in the year 1800. Previously to the erection of this building, they occupied rooms in Lord Street, from which they removed in December 1802. The room which they now occupy is circular, and surmounted by a dome, richly ornamented, through this is admitted the only light that the library enjoys. In winter, this is found insufficient to enable the librarians easily to read the titles, &c. of books in the recesses, but it very much enhances the beauty of the apartment itself. The number of volumes (which has lately been rapidly increasing,) amounts to nearly 30,000, which, with a few exceptions, are allowed to circulate freely among the proprietors. These are about 800 in number, and each pays an annual subscription of £1. 1s. This is the oldest literary establishment in the town, as is proved by the existence of a regular

list of its officers since May 7, 1769. It is also one of the most useful, as its benefits are extended to many classes of people—who have no desire, or no aptitude, for the pursuits of science, or the cultivation of the fine arts, and who yet ought not to be left without the means of general information. We are not aware that a circulating library of such magnitude, and so easily accessible to the majority of the reading portion of the community, exists in any other provincial town.

The news-room is very spacious, being 68 feet long, and 48 feet wide, with a coved ceiling 31 feet high from the floor. It is furnished with an ample supply of the principal London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews. The expenses are defrayed by an annual subscription of one guinea from each subscriber. Mr. Harrison of Chester was the architect, and the cost of the whole structure amounted to £11,000. The front towards Church Street has been much admired for its chastened elegance; and that towards Bold Street, for its simple grandeur, its massive Ionic columns, colonnade, &c. It is much to be regretted that this, like most of the public buildings of LIVERPOOL, is so situated as to be incapable of being seen from the best points of view. This is a defect which must exist in all towns that are allowed to increase, without reference to any pre-conceived and pre-established plan. It is a defect, however, that might be easily guarded against in future; and in a town which is extending itself so rapidly as LIVERPOOL, we may hope to find the foresight of the Corporation surveyors keeping pace with every enlargement.

Proceeding up Bold Street, the next building on the left hand is the ROTUNDA, a circular edifice, intended originally for the exhibition of panoramic paintings, but afterwards converted into a billiard-room, &c. and occupied by a society, which in many particulars resembles the clubs of London. It has no pretensions to architectural beauty.

So rapid have been the encroachments of trade, that Bold Street, which was very recently the residence of some of the principal merchants and most respectable families, is now almost an unbroken line of shops.

ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL OF THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL-WAY, EDGE HILL.

This magnificent undertaking, the greatest of its kind hitherto attempted in this or any other country, has resulted from the dissatisfaction of the merchants and manufacturers of LIVERPOOL and Manchester with the management of the pre-established modes of conveyance—these are, the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and the Mersey and Irwell Navigation: with regard to both of them, allegations were made, which continue still unimpeached—that they are not only inadequate to the accommodation of the merchant and carrier, but subject to such risks and charges as rendered it imperative to seek out some other channel of communication. Accordingly, the attention of the trading part of

the community was called to the advantages of Rail-roads, and a deputation sent to inspect the Rail-ways and Steam-carriages already in active employment in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The report of this deputation proving favourable, application was made to Parliament for an Act enabling the Subscribers to proceed with the undertaking. The first application was negatived, in consequence of the strenuous exertions and great parliamentary influence of the Canal Proprietors, who already possessed a monopoly of the carrying trade in this district, and value of which may be estimated from the fact, that a share in the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, that originally cost £70, had been recently sold for £1250. In the ensuing session, however, the applicants were more successful, and, having obtained the requisite powers, commenced their proceedings in the year 1826. In consequence of the opposition experienced from the Select Vestry, and other inhabitants of LIVERPOOL, to the passage of locomotive engines through some of the most frequented streets, the conductors determined to construct a Tunnel, extending from the outskirts of the town to the neighbourhood of the Docks, where their warehouses will be situated. From a recent report of the surveyor, Mr. George Stephenson, it appears that this gigantic enterprise was commenced in January, 1827, and the excavation completed in September, 1828; and that the dimensions of the work are 16 feet high by 22 feet wide; the length being 2200 yards, or nearly a mile and a quarter. Though inferior in length to the famous Tunnel of the Grand Trunk Canal, it is greatly superior in height and width; and is, we believe, the most spacious subterranean passage hitherto constructed. At a short distance from the mouth of the Tunnel, a smaller one branches off from the main line, and is intended for the convenience of passengers, &c. who will be set down in the suburbs, instead of being conveyed to the chief depôt at Wapping. The depth of the floor-level at the lower end of the Tunnel, where the warehouses are to be situated, is 20 feet below the surface of the earth, and at the upper end, represented in the engraved Plate, it is upwards of 50 feet, two-thirds of which is red sand-stone, and the remainder marl. The machinery erected at this spot, for the removal of earth, stone, &c. exhibits considerable ingenuity, and daily attracts the attention of the curious.

After leaving the Tunnel and adjoining excavation, the road proceeds but a very short distance on the level of the adjacent land, until it arrives at a considerable hill, called Olive Mount, composed entirely of rock, through which it has been found necessary to cut a passage of two miles in length, and, in some places, of 70 feet in depth. The stone obtained here has been found sufficient to build all the necessary bridges and walls on this part of the line.

Emerging from this deep enclosure, the road is conducted across a valley of considerable depth and great extent, by means of an embankment nearly three miles long, and, for a distance of 400 yards, averaging 45 feet in height. The appearance of this embankment strikes the spectator with a sensation almost approaching to awe, when he contrasts the magnitude of the work with the diminutive size of the workmen.

In this manner the engineer has proceeded along his line of operations, "exalting the valleys, and making the rough places plain," until, arriving at the Sankey Valley, where, in consequence of the insecurity of the foundation, he has been compelled to drive piles into the alluvial soil, and upon them to erect a viaduct, supported by nine arches, each 50 feet span, and from 60 to 70 feet in height. Thence the Rail-road crosses the main post-road, and also a small river, over a bridge of four arches; so that the extraordinary spectacle will be exhibited, of vehicles, at different elevations, crossing each other's line of route. Then succeeds an excavation of 700,000 cubic yards at Kenyon; after which we arrive at Chat Moss, a mere bog and shaking morass, over which, only two years ago, no person was able to walk except in the dryest weather. Upon the softest portion of this moss the engineer has laid hurdles thickly interwoven with twisted heath, which forms a platform for a covering of sand and gravel, generally two or three feet thick; and such has been the success of this plan, that the road will sustain, without shrinking, a weight of from six to twelve tons. This is certainly the weakest point of the whole scheme, and that to which the most sedulous attention of the curators of the road must be hereafter directed, especially in seasons of unusual moisture.

By an extension of the original plan, it is proposed to carry forward the line of road into the town of Manchester, by means of a lofty bridge over the Irwell. To effect this purpose, a new application has been made to Parliament, and an increase of the number of shares authorized. Notwithstanding this and other additions to the original estimate of cost, which was £400,000, the shares have, almost uniformly, borne a large premium. Nor does the confidence of the public in the successful result of this important speculation appear misplaced, if we take into view not merely the vast quantity of merchandise requiring to be transmitted along the existing lines of communication, amounting to at least 1200 tons per day; but the immense accession also to that amount which must arise from the completion of a more economical, direct, and speedy mode of conveyance, as well as from the creation of new manufactures, and the increased stimulus to old ones lying in the vicinity of the line. Add to all this, that goods conveyed along the Rail-road will not be subject to the risks of river-navigation, to detention by frosts during the winter, or a rate of tonnage much enhanced by the necessarily circuitous route of water-carriage.

The length of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way is about 33 miles, being considerably less than that of the shortest post-road; it is laid with a double row of *edge-rails*, and the greatest rise, per yard, does not exceed one-twenty-third part of an inch. This very uncommon degree of equality in the level renders it peculiarly well adapted for the employment of locomotive steam-engines. By means of these, the velocity of travelling may be increased to any degree compatible with the safety of passengers; and it is confidently anticipated that a rate of from nine to ten miles per hour may be maintained without reasonable apprehension of danger.

In connexion with this most important undertaking, which may well be designated a

“National Improvement,” it may not be irrelevant to mention, that a proposal was made, nearly at the same time, to construct a Rail-road, on the same extensive scale, from the town of Birmingham through Staffordshire to LIVERPOOL: this proposal was nullified by the preponderance of the same monopolists who had offered so serious an opposition to the Manchester and Liverpool Rail-way. Should the latter work succeed, to the extent anticipated, it is probable that many other undertakings of a similar kind will be commenced or resumed in different parts of the kingdom. The example of South Wales ought to stimulate other districts to exertions. In that portion only of the kingdom, the aggregate extent of Rail-roads exceeds 400 miles. All these have been constructed since 1790, and some of the most considerable by individual proprietors; among whom we may particularize Mr. Bailey, of Nant-y-Glo, near Abergavenny. This spirited individual cut a road of eight miles through tremendous rocks, and over ground almost impassable, in the short space of seven months:

When we contemplate these and other great undertakings, originally projected and solely executed by combinations of comparatively obscure individuals, we cannot but feel a high degree of confidence in the national resources; a confidence which other considerations might have tended to diminish. Even France, the most civilized nation of the European continent, is far behind us in the race of improvement; her Rail-roads are too few and too insignificant to deserve notice; her canals are not numerous, and scarcely maintain themselves; her steam-engines are equivalent only to a power of 480,000 men, while in England the power acquired by the use of steam is equal to that of 6,400,000. As long as our mechanical advantages continue so eminently superior, we have little to fear from the numerical inferiority of our population; and it is only necessary that fair scope be afforded for our confessedly *superior* powers of industry and invention.

BIRKENHEAD FERRY, OPPOSITE LIVERPOOL.

Not many years have elapsed since the site of this Hotel formed part of one of the most picturesque scenes on the banks of the Mersey. A lawn, extending from the river-side to the front of an antique mansion, situated on the most elevated part of the grounds, was studded with majestic trees, of some centuries standing, and carpeted with a turf whose verdure might vie with that of the “emerald isle.” Across this lawn a winding footpath conducted the traveller to the ruins of the ancient Priory of Birkenhead, the chapel of which still remains entire—and the whole domesne was secured from the encroachment of the tide by a natural barrier of rock, over-hung by copse-wood. Altogether it formed a scene of rural beauty not often surpassed; and peculiarly pleasing to the eye of the returning mariner, to whom green fields and luxuriant foliage present a delightful contrast to the unvarying monotony of the ocean.

The alterations (we do not call them improvements) which have recently been made, in consequence principally of the establishment of steam-packets to and from LIVERPOOL,

have entirely changed the character of the scenery. The land in the neighbourhood of the Hotel is laid out for streets, several of which are already built upon, and a number of elegant houses erected. The antiquarian, and the man of taste, will lament, that in the arrangement of the plan, care was not taken to reserve a vacant space sufficient to secure a good view of the Priory, which is almost the sole surviving relic of "olden time," in the immediate vicinity of LIVERPOOL. They must feel disgusted also with the incongruity of the modern buildings, (some of which are of an order of architecture hitherto nondescript,) thrust into actual juxta-position with the ivy-mantled walls of this ruined fane. From this censure we most willingly exempt the very beautiful little church recently erected by R. F. Price, Esq. lord of the manor, after a design by Mr. Rickman—an edifice in the Gothic style, which is universally admitted to be a *chef d'œuvre* of the architect.

The Priory, of which the remains are in the same enclosure with the church, was founded in the reign of Henry II. and endowed for the maintenance of sixteen monks of the Benedictine order. The prior had also the exclusive right of ferrying passengers to LIVERPOOL; and the fare at that time was twopence for a man and horse, and one farthing for a person on foot.

In 1818 an ancient grave-stone was dug up, having a Latin inscription in Saxon characters round the margin, and underneath it were found three skeletons in a very perfect state; the teeth in particular were in complete preservation. The date of the last burial has been partly effaced, but the name of the deceased, Thomas Rayneford, is perfectly legible; and in "Ormerod's Cheshire" this person is mentioned as having been inducted into the Priory in 1460; consequently the body must have lain there undecayed at least 350 years.

The Hotel, of which a view is given in the plate, is a recent erection, and, without exception, the most complete and commodious one on the banks of the river. It contains all the usual accommodations of sea-bathing establishments, as hot and cold water baths, &c. and has extensive grounds surrounded with numerous alcoves, commanding a good view of the river and town. The Quay adjoining is extremely convenient for the landing and embarking of passengers, carriages, and cattle, at all times of the tide.

From the upper windows of the Hotel the prospects in every direction are peculiarly interesting. Southward, the river Mersey expands to the width of five or six miles, and being then suddenly bent in an easterly direction, appears rather like an extensive inland lake, than a salt-water stream—while immediately opposite to the Inn, are the South Docks, with their forests of masts, and a foreground varied by the arrival and departure of a never-ending succession of vessels of all sizes, from the portly Indiaman to the diminutive wherry.

Though situated in a different county, Birkenhead, with the adjacent country, may justly be considered as one of the suburbs to LIVERPOOL; and if the rage for building proceed as it has begun, no long time will elapse before the Cheshire shore will have

become as much a portion of the town as Southwark is of London. Already the rudiments of a great manufacturing district are visible in the neighbourhood of Wallasea Pool; and should the schemes now in progress be carried into full execution, a New Liverpool will speedily spring into existence, and threaten to rival the "good old town."

THE SCOTCH CHAPEL, MOUNT PLEASANT,

was erected in the year 1827, for the accommodation of a congregation under the pastoral care of Dr. Stewart, that had previously assembled in a very inconvenient and almost unsafe chapel in Gloucester Street. They belong to a class of Christians now denominated the United Scottish Secession Church, composed of two sects formerly distinct, and but recently amalgamated—the Burghers and the Anti-Burghers. Their tenets are very similar to those maintained by the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland; but they lay claim to the reputation of greater strictness in discipline, and contend for an entire equality of privileges in the election of their ministers.

This Chapel, built after designs by Mr. Rowland, at an expense of more than £6000, is advantageously situated. Its internal arrangements deserve notice, especially the pulpit, which is of singular construction, supported by a Corinthian pillar, and large enough to allow the preacher scope for displaying the graces of action. The architecture of the exterior is not sufficiently defined to rank under any of the five regular orders, but approaches most nearly to the Doric. We are far from imputing blame either to the architect or the committee, when we express our dissatisfaction with this want of precision, and especially with the overwhelming load of masonry laid upon the portico. We are perfectly aware, that it is a work of extreme difficulty to combine utility and beauty in the construction of any edifice—that the committee may have had difficulties to encounter, and favourite objects to accomplish, with which a casual spectator must necessarily be unacquainted—and that consequently imputations of bad taste or unskillfulness are totally unwarranted. All that we claim is, a liberty of criticizing the edifice when complete, without reference either to the contriver or approvers; and in the exercise of that liberty, we must again object to the plan of supporting the whole upper story on four pillars. It is true, that those pillars being Doric are of the most substantial kind, but all the massiveness and strength characteristic of that order, cannot prevent the spectator from entertaining an apprehension of insecurity; and we need not inform our readers, that this is the very last feeling which a well-planned building ought to excite.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, MOSS STREET,

belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, who have been established here almost since the origin of Methodism, is an elegant and classical modern structure, designed by

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Mr. Byrom, architect, and erected at a cost of nearly £8000. The portico in front, which is of the Ionic order, has a fine effect when viewed at some distance, and, together with the frieze and pediment, forms a good model of a correct and chaste style of architecture. Simplicity and harmony contribute, in this art, as in all others, to constitute true sublimity, and to impress on the spectator a feeling of unmingled admiration.

The interior is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, without any gallery, except a small projection on the west side, which is appropriated to the organ and to the use of the singers, and the children of the schools attached to the chapel. At the centre of this side stands the pulpit; and the successive tiers of pews, rising as they recede from it, present to the view, when they are filled, a sort of inclined plane of human countenances. The effect produced by this arrangement is very imposing; and when aided by the pealing tones of the organ, and the voices of a multitude of worshippers, impresses the mind with sentiments favourable to the indulgence of religious feelings.

Underneath the Chapel, sufficient space is afforded for school-rooms, which accommodate 180 boys and 95 girls, as day-scholars; and for vestry-rooms, and other usual appurtenances to places of worship. The whole space included within the external walls, is equal to 784 square yards; and the chapel affords sitting room to 1300 people. On account of the absence of a gallery, the audience is necessarily fewer than in some churches of smaller dimensions; but this defect is in our opinion amply compensated by a greater degree of comfort, and a superior aspect of grandeur.

Besides this, the Wesleyan Methodists possess six other chapels in LIVERPOOL; some of which, exhibiting architectural beauties, may form subjects of future embellishment and description.

THE LOW-HILL GENERAL CEMETERY

owes its existence to a few public-spirited individuals, who, in common with the majority of their townsmen, deprecated the evils, both moral and medical, which have resulted from crowded Cemeteries in the midst of populous cities and towns. These evils are abundantly obvious—the generation and diffusion of a pestiferous atmosphere, the desecration of some of the most sacred ordinances of religion, and, above all, disgusting exhibitions of indecorum and indecency. If any regard is due to the feelings of surviving relatives; if the idea of death is in itself terrible enough, without any of those loathsome adjuncts with which it is too frequently attended; if, in short, the grave ought to be rendered, in appearance as well as in reality, a place of *rest*, the projectors of the Low-Hill Cemetery may justly lay claim to the gratitude of their fellow-townsmen.

It is, indeed, matter of surprise, that the project was not at an earlier period carried into effect. The well-known Cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise has long been the theme of every tourist's admiration; while the Catacombs in Paris, those subterraneous quarries whence

the city was built, and where the bones of millions of human beings are deposited, offer an impressive lesson to the curious visitor, and furnish an example worthy of universal imitation.

With a view to counteract the evils referred to, a piece of land, situated in one of the most retired spots in the immediate vicinity of LIVERPOOL, was purchased, and surrounded by a wall, thirteen feet in height. By this plan, it is intended to provide against the attempts of those miscreants who make a trade of exhumation. An additional security is afforded by the employment of a watchman, at all times of the night, to prevent depredations. These precautions will not be undervalued by those persons, who call to mind the extensive system of body-lifting, discovered not long since in this town, as well as the horrid atrocities which have so recently been perpetrated in the northern metropolis.

The Cemetery contains about 24,000 superficial square yards, or about five statute acres. The form of the enclosure is an oblong square. A border of ten feet wide, immediately adjoining the interior side of the wall, and surrounding the whole ground, is set apart for an arcade or colonnade, which will be roofed with slate, and railed in. This border will be used for tombs and monumental inscriptions. The centre of the ground is appropriated to vaults and graves, laid out in regular order; and every corpse, when interred, is registered in the books of the institution. The number of such registries, during the year 1828, amounted to 706: a number which, occurring in the third year of the establishment, seems fully to justify the expectations of the projectors. The property is held in shares of £10 each, which produced a first dividend of £5 per cent. in the same year. This substantial proof of success must have been the more gratifying to the majority of the subscribers, as we believe very few, if any, of them had a mercenary motive.

Among the regulations for the management of this Cemetery, perhaps the most remarkable is the entire freedom which is granted to the relatives of the deceased, to bury their dead either with or without a religious service, and according to such forms and methods as they may severally approve. The services of the Chaplain are at all times at the command of such as are disposed to avail themselves of them. The burial service of the Church of England, with a few alterations, is used in all cases where it is desired. Ministers of the different sects are at liberty to attend and officiate for their respective friends:

NEW BATHS, GEORGE'S PARADE.

Since the year 1819, when the Old Baths belonging to the Corporation were taken down, no public accommodation of this kind has existed in LIVERPOOL, except a Floating Bath belonging to a private individual, which has been moored in the stream of the Mersey, and has served, in some degree, as a substitute. This vessel is similar in construction to the Floating Baths on the Thames, but much larger and more commodious. The reservoir is eighty feet long by twenty-seven feet wide, and has a current of water continually

flowing through it by means of sluices at each end. The depth of water is graduated by the slope of the floor from seven feet to three feet and a half; but swimmers, who prefer bathing in the river, may pass through a door in that side of the vessel which is not presented to the town. There are two convenient cabins, where refreshments, newspapers, &c. are provided; and the upper deck being neatly railed, forms a most agreeable promenade.

However convenient this establishment may be, (and we think its proprietor deserving of a tribute of approbation for his public spirit,) the Floating Bath never did, and never could, adequately accommodate so large a population as that of LIVERPOOL in the bathing season. Accordingly, the New Baths have been constructed at the expense of the Corporation.

Viewed from the river at a small distance, the West Front (exhibited in the Plate) has an elegant appearance; but at a great distance, the spectator feels dissatisfied with the disproportion between its length and height. This defect, however much to be lamented, was unavoidable by the architect, Mr. J. Foster, junior, whose attention was necessarily given to the primary object of relieving the foundations, which are laid on piles driven into the bed of the river. A building of more stories than one, and containing so great a mass of masonry, would have been altogether unsuitable for the present site.

The external form of the structure is quadrangular, the length being two hundred and thirty-nine feet, and the breadth eighty-seven. The colonnade is composed of cast-iron pillars, coloured to resemble stone; and so complete is the deception, that many inhabitants of the town are ignorant of the fact. The architecture (as may be supposed) is not regular, but approaches the Corinthian: on the East Front it is rusticated. The colonnade is extremely useful to passengers who may have occasion, in bad weather, to await the arrival of passage-boats and steam-packets.

The northern end of this edifice is appropriated to the Gentlemen's Baths, the largest of which is quadrangular, and is forty-five feet by twenty-seven. In the southern end are the Ladies' Baths, to which access is afforded by a separate entrance. The largest is thirty-nine feet by twenty-seven, having a covered gallery and dressing-rooms adjoining. In both divisions are warm and cold private Baths, with dressing-rooms containing fire-places. In the centre is a spacious reservoir, calculated to contain eight hundred tons of water, which is supplied from the river at high-water through tunnels. Here also is a small steam-engine, the power of which is applied to a great variety of useful purposes.

Besides these and the Floating Bath, there are, on the north shore, other conveniences for bathers, generally called Bathing-machines. They are covered carts, similar to those used at fashionable watering-places; but *here* they can only be used with safety at certain times of the tide.

SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH FRONTS OF KNOWSLEY HALL.

This ancient mansion, the principal seat of the Earls of Derby, is situated in the parish of Huyton, one mile and a half from Prescott. Before the visit of Henry VII. to his mother, then Countess of Thomas first Earl of Derby, it was a house of inferior note, but was then enlarged by the erection of the stone-building, with its two round towers. The more modern part was built principally by James the tenth Earl, who died at Knowsley in 1736: and very recently, considerable additions, with extensive internal improvements, have been made, under the superintendance of John Foster, Esq. The inscription placed in the centre of the South Front commemorates the ingratitude of Charles II. in the following terms:—"James Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James Earl of Derby, by Charlotte, daughter of Cloud Duke of Tremoville, who was beheaded at Bolton, the 15th of October, 1651, for strenuously adhering to King Charles II., who refused a bill unanimously passed by both houses of parliament for restoring to the family the estates which he had lost by his loyalty to him."—The Hall is situated on an elevated part of the park, which is extensive and well wooded; but from its proximity to the sea, and the prevalence of westerly winds, many of the largest trees are inclined considerably towards the north-east, and exhibit but a scanty foliage.

Knowsley has to boast a choice collection of Paintings, by some of the first masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, principally selected abroad by Hamlet Winstanley, a native artist, under the patronage and at the cost of James the tenth Earl of Derby. Some of the most valuable are:—A Holy Family, by Titian—The Feast of Belshazzar, by Rembrandt—The Roman Augur, Banditti in a rocky Landscape, and Hagar and Ishmael with the Angel, by Salvator Rosa—The Angel driving Adam and Eve from Paradise, by Denis Calvert—A Wild Boar Hunt, by Snyders and Rubens—The Love of the Arts represented by a beautiful figure of Cupid leaning over rich Armour, musical Instruments, Pictures, and Pieces of Sculpture, attributed by Winstanley to Snyders and Vandyck—Nicodemus communing with our Saviour by Night, by Tintoret—&c. &c.

In addition to these rare foreign productions of the pencil, the gallery of Family Portraits is interesting to antiquaries, and to all true lovers of their country, as serving to perpetuate the remembrance of persons, eminent in all periods of our history.

Waving the controversy concerning the early genealogy of the family of Stanley, we content ourselves with a short sketch of its history, commencing with Sir John Stanley, who, in the reign of Henry IV. laid the foundation of its future grandeur.

This valiant warrior first distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, in 1357, when John, king of France, was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince. His next exploit was in single combat with a French knight who had challenged all England, and whom he overcame and slew at Winchester, in the presence of the king and a numerous crowd of

spectators. This feat of arms procured him the honour of knighthood, and not long afterwards the hand of Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Latham, Lord of Latham and Knowsley. In the first year of Richard II. he was commissioned to assist in the subjugation of Ireland; and on the deposition of that unfortunate monarch, was continued in his office of Lord Justice of Ireland by Henry IV., to whom he shortly afterwards rendered most essential aid at the battle of Shrewsbury.

For these, and other important services, Sir John Stanley was rewarded with a grant of the Isle of Man, with all the royalties thereto belonging, under the style and title of "King of Man." He died in the first year of Henry V. and was succeeded by his son, John Stanley, Esq. The latter filled several important offices of government, and received the honour of knighthood.

His son, Sir Thomas Stanley, who had been knighted some time before his father's death, was Lieutenant of Ireland, as his grandfather had been, and summoned a parliament for the redress of grievances in 1432. At the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, he joined Henry, Earl of Richmond, and, by his seasonable reinforcements, decided the fortune of the day. The same year, 1485, he was created Earl of Derby, and enriched with a large share of the forfeited estates in Lancashire. He died in 1504, and was buried at Burscough. His second consort, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was mother of Henry VII.; and it was upon the occasion of a visit from this monarch that Knowsley Hall was first enlarged, and a Bridge built over the Mersey, at Warrington. The Earl was her third husband; and she obtained permission from him to spend the remainder of her life in acts of self-denial and mortification. She spent much of her time in translating religious books, and performing acts of charity; and, among other pious deeds, she founded St. John's College, Cambridge. She died in 1509, and was buried in the sumptuous Chapel of King Henry VII. at Westminster.

Thomas, second Earl of Derby, grandson to the preceding Earl, was succeeded by his son Edward, whom Mr. Pennant declares to have been the finest example of the ancient English nobility that remains on record. He offered to raise ten thousand men, at his own charge, in defence of Queen Elizabeth; and, at the coronation of Queen Mary, he was attended by more than "eighty esquires, all clad in velvet, and two hundred and eighteen servants in liveries. He had two hundred and twenty servants on his roll for forty-two years; and twice a day a meal was given to sixty aged and decrepit poor: and on every Good Friday, for thirty-five years, he fed two thousand seven hundred persons with meat, drink, and money." Henry, the fourth Earl, was appointed by royal commission, (A. D. 1586,) one of the judges for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots.

Ferdinand, the fifth Earl, met his death by poison. The perpetrators of the deed, in order to screen themselves from condign punishment, imputed the catastrophe to witchcraft: and it is related that "Sir Edward Filton, who, with other justices, examined certain witches, reporteth, that one of them being bidden to say the Lord's Prayer, said it well; but being conjured in the name of Jesus, that if she had bewitched his honour, she

should be able to say the same, she never could repeat that petition, *Forgive us our trespasses.*" Such were the credulity and ignorance of our ancestors in the sixteenth century.

This unfortunate Lord was succeeded by his younger brother Sir William Stanley, who, being abroad at his accession to the Earldom, found himself, on his return home, debarred by other claimants from the inheritance of the greater part of the princely estates attached to it. The dispute was referred to arbitrators, one of whom was the great Lord Burleigh, principal Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. Their verdict adjudged to William Earl of Derby the ancient Seats of Latham and Knowsley, the houses, lands, castles, and appurtenances in Lancashire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and many in Wales: the manor of Meriden, in the county of Warwick: the old seat in Channon Row, Westminster: and the advowson of the parish church of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Chester.

These, and other estates, he resigned to his son in 1637, five years before his death; and retired, to spend the evening of his life at a house which he had purchased on the banks of the Dee.

James, the seventh Earl, was one of the most distinguished characters of an illustrious age. This nobleman raised three regiments of foot, and three troops of horse, at his own expense; with which he joined Charles I. before the battle of Edge-hill. Leaving his forces in the royal army, he returned to Lancashire, to uphold the interests of his sovereign. After many desperate skirmishes, he was at length compelled to retire to the Isle of Man, leaving his wife and family in Latham-house. The noble defence made by this heroine, during a siege of three months, against a greatly superior force, will be detailed in our notice of that mansion. The siege was raised by the approach of Prince Rupert's army, at the instigation of the Earl, who subsequently conveyed his family to the Isle of Man.

Being summoned thence in 1648, by Charles II., to aid him in his attempt to recover the throne of his father, the Earl landed with three hundred men, and advanced towards Wigan. Here his small army, amounting by that time to no more than six hundred men, was totally routed and dispersed; and he himself, after performing prodigies of valour, compelled to make his escape as a fugitive. He reached Worcester in time to take an active part in the sanguinary fight at that city, but was made prisoner in attempting to return to Lancashire. He was soon afterwards brought to trial at Chester, on a charge of high treason against the Commonwealth, and executed at Bolton, 15th December, 1651.

Charles, his eldest son, the eighth Earl of Derby, contributed essentially to restore the house of Stuart, whose ingratitude has been recorded on the front of the Hall by one of his successors.

The present Earl, born September 18, 1752, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his grandfather, 24th February, 1776. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Lancaster; of which his eldest son and heir, the Right Hon. Edward Smith, Lord Stanley, is one of the representatives in parliament; and his grandson, the Hon. Edward Geoffry Smith Stanley, is M. P. for Preston.

LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY.

The Views which we have given under this title exhibit a series of objects peculiarly characteristic of the port. "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," have furnished the means as well as the motive for the erection of those stupendous works which have been the basis of the town's prosperity. The River-wall, built in the most substantial manner of large blocks of stone secured by wooden fenders, effectually defends the town and shipping from the violence of the wind and tide. When the additions now in progress are completed, this wall will extend about three miles in one continuous line, and will enclose an area of nearly ninety acres of dock-room, besides a greater space appropriated as quays, building-yards, and parades, all gained from the bed of the river. In the "View of LIVERPOOL as it appeared in 1650," the tide is represented as flowing against the wall of the old church-yard of St. Nicholas, up Water-street as far as the site of the Tower, and thence in a straight line to the lower end of More-street, unrestrained in its course by any artificial embankment. In 1710, an act of parliament was obtained, authorizing the construction of a Dock "in or near a certain place called the Pool, on the south side of the said town of LIVERPOOL;" and this Dock was the first of the kind built in England for keeping vessels afloat. The advantages derived from the accommodations afforded to shipping, soon became apparent in the increased trade of the port, and led to the formation of other Docks at subsequent periods; the total expense of which, up to June 1824, exceeded £2,500,000.

The funds for the maintenance and extension of the Docks are derived from duties levied upon all vessels entering them. The amount of dock duties for the year 1824 was £130,911. 11s. 6d. levied from 10,001 vessels. In the year 1724, or exactly a century before, the amount was £810. 11s. 6d. The increase has occurred principally in the present century, as is evident from the account for 1799, in which year the dock duties were £14,049. 15s. 1d. In the year 1828, they amounted to £141,369. 15s. 7d. levied from 10,703 vessels.—Notwithstanding the vast amount of these duties, the expenses incident to shipping in this port are very little more than half of those charged in London.

The duties received at the LIVERPOOL Custom-house, during the year 1828, were nearly three millions and a half sterling. The joint revenue of the Corporate and Dock estates is now not less than £250,000 per annum; the whole of which must be expended for the benefit of the town.—The postage revenue in LIVERPOOL amounts to £93,000 per annum, and is on the increase.

A number of salutary laws have been enacted, for preserving property, and directing the management of mercantile affairs, which tend to facilitate business and prevent accidents. These regulations are enforced by dock-masters and their assistants; and any infractions of them are punished by severe fines, inflicted, under the authority of an act of parliament, by the sitting magistrates at the Dock police-office.

For the purpose of cleansing the Docks, a dredging-machine, worked by a steam-engine of ten-horse power, is employed, which raises fifty tons of mud per hour, and deposits it in barges adapted for its reception. Occasionally also, when a Dock needs a thorough cleansing, it is suffered to become dry; the tunnels which communicate with other docks are opened, and the streams of water issuing from them, sweep away the mud that has been thrown into their channels.

The government of the Docks is vested in a Committee of twenty-one persons, of whom thirteen are nominated by the common-council, and eight by rate-payers, who, within one year previous to the election, have paid rates to the amount of £10. Provision is made for the retirement of the members of the Committee at different periods—but they are all re-eligible.

VIGNETTE.—SEACOMBE SLIP, LIVERPOOL :

So named after a small village, situated in the hundred of Wirral, Cheshire, stands on the west banks of the Mersey, which is here about 1200 yards broad. From it are conveyed large quantities of fruit, butter, potatoes, poultry, &c. for the supply of the LIVERPOOL markets. The bustle and animation occasioned by the weekly return of the market-day, are well depicted by the group of objects which occupy the centre of this View. The smaller boats are filled with live-stock, and baskets of provisions, from the adjacent farms in Cheshire and North Wales; the larger vessel is laden with produce from the Isle of Man.

To the left of this group, and in the back-ground, a lofty Warehouse supports the apparatus of the telegraph, recently established under the superintendence of Lieutenant Watson. By a series of stations along the Welsh coast, a communication is maintained with Holyhead, in the Isle of Anglesea, at the distance of about eighty miles: and so rapid is the interchange of signals, that a message has been conveyed from LIVERPOOL to Holyhead, and an answer returned, in fifty-three seconds.

Besides the telegraph, there is another mode of conveying nautical intelligence, which is more generally intelligible. On Bidston Hill, an elevated point of land in Cheshire, commanding extensive views of the Irish Channel, about ninety signal poles are erected, all of which are visible from the town. When a vessel comes in sight, the keeper of the light-house affixes a signal-flag to the pole appropriated to the owners, and thus makes known the name of the vessel some hours previously to her arrival in port.

The Tower of St. Nicholas, surmounted by its very elegant lantern, occupies the centre of the back-ground; and on the right hand, the Dome of the Town-hall supports a Statue of Britannia, looking down with complacency on her industrious sons.

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY—No. I.

The stranger who may visit this second Tyre from sea-ward, will find in this, and the succeeding Views under the same title, a faithful and picturesque delineation of the most prominent features of the town. After passing the Light-house and Fort at the entrance

of the river, a few minutes' sail will bring him to the North Docks, now in course of erection on a gigantic scale. His attention will probably be first attracted to the framework of timber extending along the line of the future river-wall, and supporting a sort of wooden rail-way, along which are conveyed the vast blocks of stone that are intended to form a barrier against the inroads of the tide. A diving-bell of a cubical form, made of cast-iron, and nearly resembling that employed by Mr. Smeaton in the erection of the Eddystone Light-house, is suspended (see the plate) to the stern of a barge, and enables the masons to proceed in their labours without interruption. Proceeding onwards, we arrive at the entrance to the Prince's Dock Basin, where a flag-staff indicates to the navigator when he is, or is not, at liberty to enter. This basin contains an area of four acres and a quarter, and is appropriated to the use of coasting-vessels and steam-packets. We proceed from it into the Prince's Dock, through a gut, or passage, having double locks, by means of which vessels may be admitted at half-tide.

The foundation-stone of this fine Dock was laid in 1815, and it was opened on the day of his present Majesty's coronation, July 19, 1821. It is five hundred yards long, and one hundred and six broad, and covers an area of fifty-three thousand square yards. On the quays, which are very spacious, are erected cast-iron sheds, for the preservation of merchandise; and it is enclosed by a lofty brick-wall, with gates at convenient distances, where sentinels are placed for the detection of thieves.

The objects in the distance are chiefly ranges of warehouses recently erected, above which are seen the cupola of St. Paul's Church on the left, the dome of the Town-hall in the centre, and the spire of St. Nicholas on the right.

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY—No. II.

Between the wall which encloses the Prince's Dock, and the river, a spacious Terrace has been left for the accommodation of the public. At high-water the view from this parade is exceedingly interesting, as it embraces not only the scenery on the opposite shore, but fleets of vessels of all dimensions, amounting sometimes to two or three hundred in number.

The building, which occupies nearly the central station in the plate, and from which smoke is seen to issue, was a Steam-engine house, for grinding the lime used in the construction of the Docks, and for setting in motion two cast-iron cranes, fixed at a very considerable distance on the margin of the quay. M. Dupin, in his elaborate work on the Commercial Institutions of Great Britain, has given minute descriptions and plans of one of these cranes, which he thought ingenious, and deserving the notice of his countrymen. The whole edifice has been removed since the taking of our sketch.

The forest of masts, which next presents itself, indicates the situation of George's Dock, one of the most convenient in the port. It was completed, according to the original plan, in the year 1771, but has been since altered and enlarged. It now occupies a space of thirty-one thousand square yards, devoted chiefly to the accommodation of the

smaller class of vessels employed in the foreign trade. It communicates by a basin with the Prince's Dock to the northward, and with the Dry Dock and the Salthouse Dock to the southward.

On the east side of George's Dock stands a magnificent range of warehouses, on the site of the former Goree warehouses, which were destroyed by fire in 1802. The loss of property on that occasion was, according to the best authorities, £323,000; and the ruins continued burning more than three months.

On the west side stand the New Baths, opened to the public June 8th, in the present year, (of which we have already given a detailed account,) occupying a portion of a most extensive quay, which is defended from the river by a pier-head very substantially built. A broad flight of stairs, of the hardest granite, occupies the site of a six-gun battery, which formerly terminated the line of river-wall northward.

About the centre of this plate, and in the back-ground, is seen the elegant Spire of St. George's Church, "lifting its tall head" where once the Castle of LIVERPOOL stood; a happy substitution, and most characteristic of the progress of society.

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY—No. III.

At the quay, in front of the New Baths, which is the first object that presents itself in this plate, the steam-packets that ply to the opposite ferries, as well as those trading to North Wales, the Isle of Man, Ireland, &c. receive and disembark their passengers. They were first introduced into the Mersey in 1815, since which time they have become so numerous as to have almost entirely superseded sailing-vessels in the conveyance of passengers. Ten years afterwards, the number was forty-five, including vessels of all sizes, from ninety tons to five hundred, employed in the carriage of goods and cattle, as well as of passengers. They afford facilities which did not formerly exist, for the importation of horses, cows, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. from the nearest ports of the sister kingdom, and the northern counties of England. Of pigs and sheep alone, the average weekly import from Ireland is four thousand, and that of other live stock in proportion.

To give some idea of the accommodation afforded to the traveller in these moving palaces, we may state, that in one vessel of the largest class, trading to Dublin, the principal cabin is twenty-six feet by eighteen, lined with highly-polished mahogany, profusely decorated with mirrors, silk draperies, &c. and furnished with ranges of elegant sofas. The ladies' cabin is eighteen feet by sixteen, and is fitted up like the former; while between these are two separate rooms for family parties, each eight feet and a half by six. The voyage to Dublin is performed generally in twelve or fourteen hours: the fare is £1 in the cabin; and passengers are supplied with provisions on nearly the same terms as at respectable inns on shore. At least three packets sail for Dublin daily; one of which, the Post-office packet, departs from George's Dock parade at five *p.m.* precisely. Our limits do not permit us to specify all the ports with which a regular communication is maintained by steam-navigation: it may suffice to state, that the coast from Cork to

Londonderry on the one side of the Irish channel, and from Glasgow to Bristol on the other, is in a manner united to LIVERPOOL by a series of these flying bridges.

Leaving the Baths on our way southward, we pass a small basin appropriated to the flats of several companies of carriers; then the entrance to the Manchester Dock, belonging to the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation; and conclude this portion of the view at the entrance of the Dry and Salthouse Docks.

LIVERPOOL FROM THE MERSEY—No. IV.

The ship-building yards which are exhibited in this plate, are situated between the river and the Salthouse Dock, and have long been occupied for their present uses. Notwithstanding the great quantity of shipping required to carry on the business of the port, the number of ships built in LIVERPOOL was inconsiderable, when compared with the number annually launched at several insignificant towns on the north-east coast of England. This resulted more particularly from a combination among the journeymen shipwrights. Happily this confederacy no longer exists, and LIVERPOOL may compete with other ports in naval architecture.

The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1828 was 793, measuring 158,446 tons, and navigated by 8900 men. This statement, however, affords no criterion of the quantity of shipping actually employed here, as a great part of the trade is carried on by means of vessels belonging to other ports.

The large warehouse, which occupies the centre of the plate, belongs to the estate of the late Duke of Bridgewater, who caused this building to be erected, and a Dock, contiguous to it, to be constructed, for the accommodation of the vessels employed in trading along his line of internal navigation. A branch of the Dock is beneath the roof of the building, by which arrangement goods may be warehoused without incurring any charge for cartage, or being subject to risk of injury from exposure to the weather.

Farther south is shewn the King's Tobacco-warehouse, enclosing an area of three acres, one rood, and twenty-five perches, situated between the river and the King's Dock, erected by the Corporation, and rented by Government. All the tobacco imported is lodged here until the duties are paid, and the article examined. Whatever portion is damaged, so as to be unsaleable, is burnt within the premises, to prevent injury to the revenue. A gravelled terrace, extending the whole length of the King's Dock, lies between the warehouse and the river, and commands a fine view of the opposite shore.

The entrance to the basin of the King and Queen's Docks immediately succeeds, and the view is terminated by the Herculaneum Pottery, which successfully competes with the great manufactories of Staffordshire, both in the quality and cheapness of its wares.

We beg leave to add, that the series of Views now described, exhibits the most complete graphic delineation of LIVERPOOL which has yet been presented to the public.

ABERCROMBIE SQUARE,

is the most spacious area of the kind in Liverpool, covering about three and a half acres of ground. On three sides it is enclosed by houses built in an elegant style, and on a regular plan: on the fourth, or eastern side, it is proposed to erect a church, to be named St. Katharine's, the property of which will be vested in a company of proprietors. An act of parliament was obtained for this purpose in the session recently closed, and the work will be immediately commenced.

The space thus appropriated for the residence of the richer inhabitants, was formerly covered with water, and denominated Moss Lake. Great importance seems to have been formerly attached to the preservation of this lake by means of flood-gates—as it served the two-fold purpose of cleansing the old pool, and supplying tanners, dyers, &c. with the water required by their trades. In an ancient manuscript, bearing the date of 1667, written by Sir Edward Moore, and containing advice to his son relative to his property in LIVERPOOL, the following passage occurs:—"I am confident, that God Almighty, who makes nothing in vain, hath ordained this (the lake) to be the greatest good for this town. Therefore I hope the town will never lose the advantage of the water coming that way; for if they do, all they are worth cannot procure a stream to cleanse the pool, as above said."

What would be the surprise of the worthy knight; were he now to revisit his former haunts, and find the site of the pool converted into one of the busiest streets, and that of his favourite lake into the most fashionable square in LIVERPOOL; while the town continues to flourish, notwithstanding the annihilation of "its greatest good!"

Other streets and squares are in the course of construction in the vicinity of Abercrombie Square, and in a few years may be expected to cover the entire space between the town and the Botanic Gardens.

THE STATUE OF GEORGE III. LONDON ROAD,

was erected in September, 1822, by R. Westmacott, R. A. at an expense of nearly £4000, raised by public subscription. The inscription, which occupies two sides of the pedestal, intimates that the Monument is intended to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the accession of his Majesty George III. to the throne of these realms. On that occasion the national jubilee was celebrated, and the first stone of the pedestal was laid in Great George Square, October 25, 1809. Subsequently the Committee decided upon the present site as more eligible, and their decision has been justified by the approbation of the public.

The Statue is of bronze, after that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. The Horse, which is a very fine specimen of sculpture, is represented in a spirited attitude, impatiently sub-

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mitting to the restraining hand of his rider. The figure of the King, which is clad in the ancient Roman costume, is a good resemblance of his Majesty when in the prime of life.

The pedestal is of considerable elevation, and surrounded by a substantial iron railing, at the four corners of which are neat cast-iron pillars, supporting lamps lighted by gas. The whole work may be considered a successful effort of the artist, and an ornament to the town; while it serves as a durable memento of a Monarch, whose long reign of fifty-nine years witnessed the successive extinction of two generations of the inhabitants.

The street on the left hand of the Monument leads into the great London road, along which all stage-coaches proceed that are destined for Manchester, Yorkshire, and the more southerly parts of the kingdom. The number of these which depart and arrive daily falls little short of one hundred.

THE SESSIONS-HOUSE, CHAPEL-STREET,

completed in 1828, extends in length 174 feet, and in breadth, at the north end, 81 feet, and at the south end 59 feet. The principal front exhibited in the Plate has two entrances, leading by winding staircases to a saloon of 23 feet in length, by 17 feet in width, which forms the ante-room to that appropriated for the court of quarter-sessions. This apartment is 61 feet long, and 39 feet wide; the upper end is devoted to the use of the magistrates, barristers, jurors, and officers of the court: the prisoners' bar is near the centre of the room, and a communication leads from it to the cells in Bridewell, by a passage under ground. About one-third of the room is allotted for the accommodation of spectators, and is floored with ranges of steps gradually ascending. At the other end of the building, another court, of much smaller dimensions, is fitted up in a similar manner, for the examination of prisoners brought up before the sitting magistrates for offences against the peace. The ground-floor contains cells for the reception of prisoners while waiting for trial.

The street in which this building is situated is named from the church of St. Nicholas, formerly a chapel of ease under Walton. It is bounded by ranges of warehouses and offices, occupied by some of the principal merchants, and leads to the basin of George's Dock, and to the Princes' Parade, already described. (*Vide* page 34.)

THE TOWN-HALL.

A magnificent structure from designs by the late Mr. Wood of Bath, stands, in a central and elevated situation, at the north end of Castle street. The basement is rustic, and supports a range of Corinthian columns and pilasters, between which are the windows with circular arches, also supported by Corinthian pilasters. The portico in front was erected very recently, and contains some of the most beautiful and richly ornamented pillars of which the town can boast.

The whole of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1795, but has since been restored with very considerable improvements, at an expense of about £110,000. The dome forms one of these improvements, and surmounts the Grand Stair-case at an elevation of 106 feet from the floor. The basement story contains a spacious kitchen, with appropriate offices; the ground story, a council-room, committee-rooms, town-clerk's, treasurer's, and surveyor's offices, &c. Of these some are now rendered unnecessary by the erection of the New Sessions' House, and will be speedily converted into apartments for the accommodation of the Mayor. The principal story contains a suite of rooms, consisting of a saloon, two drawing-rooms, a banqueting-room, two ball-rooms, and a refectory. A more minute account of these will be embodied in our description of the "Interior of the Ball-room."

A colossal figure of Britannia, in a sitting posture, crowns the dome; and on the exterior of this is a circular gallery, which affords very interesting panoramic prospects of the town and neighbourhood.

SPEKE HALL,

one of the most interesting antiquities of Lancashire, is situated in the parish of Childwall, about eight miles southward of LIVERPOOL. It is built principally with timber and plaster, and surrounded by a moat, now dry, over which is a stone bridge, leading to a porch, overgrown with ivy; and bearing the following inscription: "This work, 20 yds. long, was wholly built by E. N. 1598." From the porch a passage leads to an inner court, of an oblong form, in the centre of which stand two yew-trees of gigantic dimensions. The gallery windows on the chamber-floor, and the bay-windows of the great Baronial hall, look into this court. The Great Hall is remarkable for an ancient oak wainscoting, traditionally reported to have been brought by Sir Edward Norris from the palace of the king of Scotland, after the fatal battle of Flodden Field. This trophy exhibits all the orders of architecture, and has this inscription round the top: "Sleep not til thou hast well considered how thou spent the day past: if thou hast well done, thank God for't, if otherwise, repent." Besides the wainscot, Sir E. Norris conveyed to his hall at Speke part of the library of the deceased king of Scotland; many books, which are still there, particularly several large folios, containing the records and laws of Scotland, as they existed at that time, (1513.)

The mansion and estate of Speke came into the possession of the Norris family by the marriage of William Norris, Esq. with Joan, daughter and heiress of John Molineux, Esq., of Sefton. In the reign of William III. Sir William Norris, (or Norreys) at that time M. P. for LIVERPOOL, was appointed ambassador to the Great Mogul, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty in behalf of the New East India Company. The sword prepared for this embassy was, in 1702, presented to the corporation of LIVERPOOL, and for many years used as the sword of state. It bears the following

inscription: "This sword of state, carried before his excellency, Sir W. Norris of Speke, in his embassy to the Great Mogul, given as a memorial of respect to this corporation, A. D. 1702. John Cockahutt, Mayor.

The estate of Speke descended from the Norris family to the late Topham Beauclerk, Esq., and was sold by his son to the late Richard Watt, Esq., the father of the present proprietor.

HALE HALL,

situated in the parish of Childwall, about eleven miles southward of LIVERPOOL, is the residence of John Blackburne, Esq., who has filled the distinguished station of representative for the county since the year 1784, and is consequently one of the oldest members of parliament.

The estate devolved to the present family by the marriage of the heiress of the Ireland family with Thos. Blackburne, Esq., of Orford, near Warrington. The oldest part of the mansion is the North Front, which we have exhibited in the Plate, and was built (as the inscription over the porch testifies) by Sir Gilbert Ireland, in 1674. The present proprietor has erected a new South Front and Tower, after designs by Mr. Nash, in conformity with the style of the ancient building. This front commands a pleasing view of the river Mersey, which is here three miles broad, together with the opposite shore of Cheshire and the mountains of North Wales. Mr. Blackburne, as lord of the manor, is entitled to levy a contribution of four-pence from every vessel that anchors on the northern shore of the river.

In the centre of the modern building is a large and elegant room, appropriated for the Library and Museum, containing, besides many valuable books, an extensive collection of subjects of natural history, especially birds and insects,—and a cabinet of coins. The Gardens, which are in a warm and sheltered situation, are enriched with the celebrated collection of plants formerly belonging to the Botanic Garden at Oxford: the exotics are particularly worthy of a visitor's attention.

In the chapelry of Hale was born, A. D. 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale," whose extraordinary size and strength have been rarely equalled since the period of the sons of Anak, when "there were giants in the land." His hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, measured seventeen inches: his palm eight inches and a half; and his height was nine feet three inches, or only six inches less than that of the Philistine champion Goliath. This "Child" lies buried in the churchyard of Hale.

The village is remarkable for its neatness and rural aspect, and forms a pleasing contrast to the wretched hamlets in some other parts of the county, which are the abodes of our miserable manufacturers.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ. WAS BORN.

This building, situated on Mount-Pleasant, is now remarkable for nothing but having given birth to the distinguished individual, on whose account it is noticed. The case, however, was somewhat different at the period to which we refer. Erected on elevated ground, and at a distance from nearly all other edifices, it afforded a commanding view of "the good old town" of LIVERPOOL, of the entrance into its majestic river, of Bootle Bay, of the ocean sparkling at a distance, of the remote hills in Wales, and, in various directions, of a scenery at once diversified and extended.

The history of Mr. Roscoe's life, like that of Dr. Franklin, furnishes a splendid example of the benefits resulting both to the individual and to society, from the union of studious ability with indefatigable industry. By the careful cultivation of his talents, and the judicious improvement of his opportunities, Mr. Roscoe has secured to himself a place among the classic authors of his native tongue; and by his public spirit, and unwearied attention to the literary and benevolent Institutions of the town, he has guided the taste, and stimulated the humanity, of his fellow-citizens; and will leave behind him, (alas! too soon,) a name endeared to every lover of the arts and of his species.

Having made himself acquainted with the works of our best English poets, and, while glowing with animation, "caught some sparks of their celestial fire," at the age of sixteen, in an elegant poem, entitled "Mount Pleasant," he thus pleads the cause of the injured Africans:—

"There Afric's swarthy sons their toils repeat,
Beneath the fervours of the noontide heat;
Torn from each joy that crowned their native soil,
No sweet reflections mitigate their toil;
From morn to eve, by rigorous hands oppressed,
Dull fly their hours, of every hope unblest;
Till broke with labour, helpless and forlorn,
From their weak grasp the ling'ring morsel torn:
The reed-built hovel's friendly shade denied,
The jest of folly, and the scorn of pride;
Drooping beneath meridian suns they lie,
Lift the faint head, and bend th' imploring eye;
Till death in kindness, from the tortured breast,
Calls the free spirit to the realms of rest.

"Shame to mankind, but shame to Britons most,
Who all the sweets of liberty can boast,
Yet deaf to every human claim deny
That bliss to others which themselves enjoy;
Life's bitter draught with harsher bitter fill,
Blast every joy, and add to every ill;
The trembling limbs with galling iron bind,
Nor loose the heavier bondage of the mind."

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As early as the year 1773, we find Mr. Roscoe's name in the list of members of a Society for "the Encouragement of Designing, Drawing, and Painting." It was at one of its meetings that he read one of his earliest literary productions, an Ode on the Institution of the Society. He subsequently published a great variety of works on different subjects, of which the most important, and those on which his reputation will hereafter rest, are, "The Nurse, a Poem from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo, 4to. London, 1789"—"The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1795-6"—and "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X. 4 vols. 4to. Liverpool, 1805"—"The Life of Alexander Pope," prefixed to a new Edition of his Works, 1824—and a Botanical Work, on a portion of the Class Monandria, publishing in numbers.

Most of the public Institutions of LIVERPOOL are under especial obligations to Mr. Roscoe; but the Athenæum, the Royal Institution, and the Academy of Arts, owe to him, almost exclusively, their existence and prosperity.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION.

This was formerly a gentleman's mansion, but, on being converted to its present uses, it has undergone great internal alterations. The stone portico at the entrance, erected by the late Mr. Edmund Aikin, which is much and justly admired, has formed the model of many similar structures since, annexed to the residences of the principal merchants. The cost of the original buildings and the alterations, amounted to about £14,000, defrayed by subscriptions, in shares of £100 and £50 each.

This Institution was formed in 1814, and incorporated by royal charter in 1822. Its object is declared to be "the promotion of literature, science, and the arts," by academical schools; by public lectures; by the encouragement of societies that may associate for similar objects; by collections of books, specimens of art, natural history, &c.; and by providing a laboratory and philosophical apparatus. It was opened November 25, 1817, by an inaugural discourse, "on the origin and vicissitudes of literature, science, and art, and their influence on the present state of society," delivered by the President, William Roscoe, Esq.

On the ground-floor is a public room, for the accommodation of the subscribers, amply supplied with periodical works on literary and scientific subjects; a lecture room, fifty feet in length, by thirty feet in breadth, capable of containing 500 auditors: and several other apartments for the use of the Committee, and the mathematical and classical schools. One large room on this floor is devoted to the accommodation of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, of which Mr. Roscoe is President, and to that of the Philomathic Society, more recently established. The first-floor contains a spacious exhibition

room, for the use of the members of the LIVERPOOL Academy ; another exhibition room for the casts of the Elgin and Ægina marbles ; and two other rooms, well adapted for a drawing-school and a committee-room. On the roof of the house a stone platform is laid, for an Observatory ; and at the back, are additional buildings for a Laboratory, and for philosophical experiments, immediately connected with the lecture-room.

The museum of the Institution contains a number of curious specimens in natural history—a few popular curiosities, as, idols from the East Indies, New-Zealanders' heads, &c. and two collections of minerals, one belonging to Dr. Traill, the other to the Literary and Philosophical Society.

The exhibition room contains a series of original paintings, designed to illustrate the early history and progress of the arts, purchased at the sale of Mr. Roscoe's valuable collection. An adjoining room contains casts from the Elgin marbles, presented to the Institution by his present Majesty ; casts from the Phygalian Frieze and the Ægina marbles, presented by J. Foster, Jun. ; besides casts of the Apollo Belvidere, and other celebrated and ancient statues. Among these, it would be unpardonable not to particularize, a cast of the Laocoon, recently presented to the Institution by the LIVERPOOL Literary and Philosophical Society.

Opposite to the Institution, and forming part of the property, is a valuable piece of ground, on which has been very lately erected a School for Gymnastic Exercises.

CHILDWALL HALL, AND ABBEY.

This place, distant five miles E.S.E. from LIVERPOOL, is protected from the N.W. winds by the intervening high grounds, which were enclosed by act of parliament in 1805, and have been since planted and laid out as an ornamental shrubbery. The Hall was built by the late proprietor, Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. after the designs of Mr. Nash, Architect, London, and completed in 1813. It contains a suite of spacious apartments, consisting of a Great Hall, Dining-room, Drawing-room, Library, and octagonal Study. A circular Staircase leads from the Study to the summit of the Great Tower, whence the prospects are both extensive and beautiful. A populous and well-cultivated plain spreads itself out before the beholder, and impresses him with the cheerful emotions that naturally arise on contemplating the results of successful industry. Commencing at Aughton Hills, near Ormskirk, the view extends beyond Prescott and Farnwörth, and terminates towards the south-east, at the ruins of Halton Castle, and Norton Priory, Cheshire, the elegant residence of Sir R. Brooke, including within its range fifteen miles of rich land, and a large portion of the river Mersey. The beauty of its situation has rendered Childwall the favourite resort of LIVERPOOL citizens on Sundays and holidays, and given to it a celebrity

almost equal to that which Richmond possesses in the estimation of our metropolitan tourists. For the accommodation of those amateurs of the beautiful in scenery, a very good inn has been erected, about two hundred yards from the Hall. It is denominated the "Abbey," from a tradition that on this spot stood an ancient Abbey of Childwall: although, after diligent search, we have come to the conclusion, that no monastic establishment of the kind ever existed in this part of the country, and that the designation of the house has originated in a confusion of the terms "Chantry" and "Abbey." In Domesday-book, which contains a register of the state of the kingdom in 1080, we find mention made of a "priest" resident at Childwall, whose benefice consisted of half-a-carucate of land, or from thirty to fifty acres. In 1291, according to the valuation ordained by Pope Nicholas IV. the living of Childwall was estimated at £40 per annum; no inconsiderable sum in those times, when the wages of a harvest-man were two-pence per day, and the rent of the lord mayor's house £1 per year. In the new arrangement of ecclesiastical jurisdictions consequent upon the Reformation, the rector's tithes of this, and five other parishes in Lancashire, were appropriated to the see of Chester. The tithes of Childwall parish are leased out to the family of — Gerrard, of Garswood, and are reputed to be worth £600 per annum. The Rev. Augustus Campbell is the present vicar.

Childwall Hall and estate came into possession of the Marquis of Salisbury, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. who was thrice member of parliament for the borough of LIVERPOOL. He was succeeded in that honourable station, A. D. 1796, by his brother, Gen. Isaac Gascoyne, who has ever since continued to be the representative of the town. Indeed, we may remark, that in perusing the parliamentary annals of this "free borough," we find no evidence of the inconstancy usually attributed to popular elections. The historical records seem to us to establish the reverse proposition.

WAVERTREE HALL, THE SEAT OF CHARLES LAWRENCE, ESQ.

It appears that the manor of Wavertree is mentioned in Domesday-book. The present residence was built more than a century ago, by an ancestor of the present Colonel Plumbé Tempest, of Tonge Hall, Yorkshire. Without much pretension to architectural elegance, it exhibits a degree of quiet old-fashioned comfort and sober antiquity, which is almost peculiar to itself in the immediate neighbourhood of LIVERPOOL, where every thing speaks of modern affluence and recent acquirement. Its rookery of venerable elms is, probably, the growth of many centuries; and its sunny and sheltered situation has been peculiarly favourable to the cultivation and beauty of its trees, shrubs, and flowers of all kinds. The terrace appears to be a diminished copy of the noble one at Croxteth Hall, (the Earl of Sefton's.)

The following lines (from a recently published poem) contain an accurate description of its terrace, bay-trees, &c. They are supposed to have been written by one of its old inhabitants who was leaving it.—

‘ Farewell yon terrace’ sunny mound,
 Its time-worn urns with woodbine bound ;
 With sculptur’d masks so quaintly gay,
 Calm smiling in serene decay ;
 Its low gray walls which jasmynes climb’d,
 Where sweetbriar and roses twin’d ;
 Light through its ponderous balustrade
 The trembling bells of bindweed played,
 From each worn crevice, shooting fair,
 Some self-sown herb perfumed the air ;
 In tangled wreaths the violets hung,
 In golden bloom the wall-flower sprung,
 And time and age had o’er it thrown
 A grace and beauty all their own.
 * * * * *
 Fair towering there, on either side,
 The bay-trees rear’d their stately pride ;
 Unscath’d by storm or wintry air,
 Their spicy blossoms flourish’d there :
 How oft they won the stranger’s praise,
 Express’d in Holy Scripture’s phrase ;
 When green, amid December’s snows,
 Their varnish’d foliage darkly rose.”

PART OF LORD STREET, WITH ST. GEORGE’S CHURCH IN THE DISTANCE.

This Street was, until a very recent period, one of the most paltry and inconvenient avenues in the Town. In 1825, an Act of Parliament was obtained for widening it ; and so great were the industry and zeal exerted by the Corporation’s agents on the occasion, that the alteration was effected in less than two years. The new houses on the South side are built of brick, covered with stucco, uniform in their elevation, but varying in plan. It is in contemplation to rebuild the houses on the North side in the same way ; and when this design shall have been accomplished, Lord Street will be, without exception, the most magnificent in the Town, and worthy of the “west end” in the Metropolis. An unbroken line of spacious and elegant shops extends the whole length of the Street, and affords to the fair and the fashionable, at once, an excuse and a motive for a morning’s lounge.

The View up Lord Street is terminated by St. George’s Church, which (by a kind of fatality) is situated neither wholly in, nor wholly out of the line of vision. Doubtless if its erection had been subsequent to the recent alterations, so disagreeable an obliquity

would have been avoided; but, like many of the human race who labour under disadvantages, it has at least the comfort of possessing partners in affliction. We need only allude to the Town Hall and St. Luke's Church, as examples of beauty

“————— born to blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness in the desert air.”

St. George's Church was commenced in 1715, but not consecrated till 1732. It has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the roof and ceiling, and the frame-work of the pews, gallery, and pulpit, under the superintendence of Mr. Foster. The base of the steeple is thirty square feet, and its height about 214 feet. From the base springs a square pedestal for the support of a story of the Ionic order, of octangular form, with a column at each angle. The next story is of the Corinthian order, having eight detached columns surrounding the base of the spire. At this Church, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council usually attend divine service; and in the vaults beneath it, lie interred the remains of many of the principal natives of the Town.

At the spot on which the spectator is supposed to stand in the engraved View, there was formerly a small tenement called the Boat-house, where a ferry-boat was stationed for the purpose of conveying passengers across the Pool (now no longer in existence) into the Town; and where, at a later date, Lord Molyneux erected a bridge, to connect the peninsula of LIVERPOOL with the main land. The township and manor of LIVERPOOL formerly belonged to the Molyneux family, and the corporation were only lessees; but about fifty years ago they purchased the reversion of the estate, together with the manorial and other rights.

The expense of the recent alterations in Lord Street exceeds £170,000, or rather more than one year's income of the corporation estate, forming part of a sum of £1,067,554 expended since 1786, in improvements, in the erection of churches, charity-schools, markets, and other public buildings. In 1827 (the annals inform us) the castle and borough of LIVERPOOL were estimated to be worth £30. 10s. per annum.

PART OF LORD STREET AND SOUTH JOHN STREET.

The latter Street, formerly denominated Marshall Street, crosses Lord Street at right angles, and, when completed, will extend from Dale Street to the site of the New Custom House, (heretofore the Old Dock). It is a wide and handsome avenue, and some of the houses now in course of erection, are in a style of princely magnificence. The range of buildings which occupies the central place in the View, named the Clarendon Buildings, was erected by Wm. Statham, Esq., town-clerk, the proprietor; and contains,

besides commercial offices, &c. rooms appropriated to the accommodation of the commissioners in cases of bankruptcy, and for the reception of a Law Library. Comparing together the two Engravings given in this Plate, the stranger should observe, that the station of the draughtsman in the second is rather more than half-way up Lord Street, as shewn in the first Engraving—on the North side, or the side opposite to the Church—and with his view directed down the Street.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, EVERTON.

This building is placed in a very commanding situation, on a hill that overlooks the Town, and a wide extent of sea and land. In clear weather the distant mountains of Blackcomb, in Cumberland, and the Snowdonian range in Wales, may be distinctly seen from the summit of the tower, which is 80 feet high. The Church is built of stone, in the Gothic style, and is 119 feet in length, by 47 feet in breadth. The roof is of cast-iron, covered with slate; the pillars under the gallery, the window-frames, some part of the pulpit, and many of the internal and external ornaments, are made of the same durable material. It was built in 1814, and the present chaplain is the Rev. R. P. Budicom, M. A. F. S. A.

Nearly on the site of the Church there formerly stood an ancient fire-beacon, supposed to have been erected by Randolph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, on his return from the Holy Land in 1220. It consisted of a square tower of three stories, the lowest of which was used as a kitchen: the upper rooms were large enough to accommodate a small garrison. At one end of the angle of the building, a stone receptacle rose above the roof, in which were placed combustible materials, prepared for lighting, in case of alarm or invasion. This beacon was blown down by a storm in 1803. During the siege of LIVERPOOL by Prince Rupert, in the wars of the Commonwealth, the encampment of the royal army was in the neighbourhood of this beacon, whence detachments were sent to man the lines of the besiegers, situated on the high ground now forming part of Seymour-street and Gloucester-street. The Town was defended with great resolution during nearly a month, and was ultimately taken by storm, when, as the old registers certify, "a great companye of oure inhabitants were murdered and slaine by Prince Ruperte forces." The same event is noticed in Sir Edward More's instructions to his son, in the following terms:—"Prince Rupert tooke Leverpool, Whitsontid 1644, putting all to the sword for many houres, giving noe quarter, where Carill y^t is now Lord Mullinex kiled seven or eight pore men with his owne hands. Good Lord, deliver us from the cruelty of blud thersty papest! Amen."

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, CHAPEL STREET.

This is the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in the town, and was formerly a chapel of ease under Walton. Both the Church and Tower have been rebuilt since the date of their first erection. On the 11th of February, 1810, a few minutes before the commencement of divine service, the old Tower suddenly fell upon the roof of the Church, burying in its ruins twenty-eight individuals, mostly children belonging to a Charity School, who were at that moment entering the Church.

Since this fatal occurrence, a new Tower has been erected, at a cost of about £22,000, from a design of Mr. Harrison, of Chester. This Tower is forty yards in height, surmounted by an extremely elegant lantern twenty yards in height, built in the ornamented Gothic style.

The rebuilding of the Church took place A.D. 1774, when it was ordered, that "the roof and Gothic pillars, with the old blue ceiling, black and white clouds, golden sun, moon, and a number of golden stars, of different sizes, painted and gilt, should be taken down and removed. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*" Among the monuments in the interior of the Church, is one to the memory of Ann, wife of William Earle, elegantly sculptured by Gibson, a native of the town, a pupil of Canova, and a very eminent living artist.

The Churchyard was formerly the boundary of the river Mersey; and it is recorded, that a portion of it was washed away by a storm in 1565, an event not likely to occur again, as old father Neptune is now kept at arm's length by a furlong of embankment. In the Churchyard there was once a statue of St. Nicholas, at whose shrine sailors formerly presented offerings, to obtain from the saint a prosperous voyage and a safe return. Except in Portugal, modern seamen rely more on their own skill and intrepidity than on the intercession of St. Nicholas, or any other of the sainted brotherhood.

In the records relative to this Church, is preserved a curious decree of the reverend father in God, John, Lord Bishop of this diocese, dated 1685, ordering, "That no person, under the degree of an alderman, shall sit in the aldermen's seats, without license from Mr. Mayor and the chapelwardens; that none under the degree of an alderman's wife shall sit in the seat next *unto* the aldermen, without license; that none but housekeepers shall sit in the seat on the north side 'twixt the pulpit and the north door, who are to be seated according to their quality and age; and that all apprentices and servants shall sit or stand in the alleys, according to ancient custom." From this document, we are surely warranted in concluding, that how ignorant soever our ancestry may have been on subjects familiar to their more fortunate posterity, they at least understood and practised, with laudable decorum, the all-important science of *etiquette!*

“MORE STRET.”

The picturesque Engraving which represents “More Stret” is submitted to the public as affording a specimen of the “good old town of Lyrpul.” The antiquated edifice on the left-hand is usually considered to be the most ancient building in the town. The modern erections in this street contrast very strongly with the other parts. Contiguous to the old building, on the left, stand extensive warehouses of very recent date. The street is inhabited principally by market-people and sutlers, and offers for the pencil of the artist all the interesting details of poultry, chicken coops, panniers, &c.

From an ancient MS. bearing date 1667, written by Sir Edward Moore, who then possessed considerable property in LIVERPOOL, and whose ancestors are supposed to have settled here shortly after the Norman Conquest, we learn, that “the ground whereon this *stret* and houses now stand was a small close of ground, called y^e Castell-street-fild, w^{ch} s^d fild I (Sir E. Moore) and my anhest^m have for many hondreds of years injoyed.” And, in another part, speaking of a well which he had sunk for the inhabitants of “More Stret,” the author says—“Where-as many or most of y^e wells in y^e Watter-stret (*are*) at about twenty yards dipe, it pleased God to send me there watter at i4 yards.” In the same MS. occurs a singular piece of advice to his son, respecting one of his tenants in “More Stret.”

“I ——— R ———, an arent knave, one y^e grinds from my Mille very ofton. He haith plad me 20 slipery trickes : trust him not ; make him pay 1^{lb} rent, and ten pounds fine ; for he is but a poor knave, and mercy must be had to his children ; onely, for being such a knave, make him to slate his house, as y^e whole stret is besides him silfe. He pays at present 3 hens at Chrs^t, 3 days shiring. Ould rent 00 04 00.”

WATER STREET.

Water-street is coeval with “More Stret ;” for, from the ancient manuscript before cited, it appears, that it formed part of the property of Sir Edward Moore, the author. In its present state it consists of extensive mercantile buildings. In the right-hand corner of the Engraving is shewn one end of the Goree warehouses. A little higher up appears one extremity of another range of warehouses, called also Goree. This side of Water-street opens into Drury-lane, Charley-street, Fenwick-street, and Lower Castle-street. The other side leads into Tower-gate, Covent-garden, Rumford-street, and Exchange-street. At the upper extremity of Water-street stands the Town-hall, not centrally situated with respect to it, but inclining to the north.

INTERIOR OF THE BALL-ROOM, TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

When, in 1795, all the interior of the Town-Hall was destroyed by fire, very considerable improvements were projected, and ultimately accomplished in the building. Previously to this event, the principal story was occupied by the Sessions-room, Rotation-office, and Assembly-rooms; but the catastrophe, just mentioned, led to renovations, at a cost of £110,000, which have completely altered the plan of the interior. The chief story, at the present time, contains a splendid and magnificent suite of rooms communicating with each other. A noble saloon, most richly furnished, opens from the grand staircase, and contains a full-length portrait of his late Majesty George the Third, painted by the highly-talented President of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence. There are also portraits of his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, by Hopner; of the late Duke of York, by Phillips; and of the present Duke of Clarence, by Shee. Two handsome drawing-rooms, running east and west, measure, the one, thirty feet by twenty-seven, and the other, (the west drawing-room,) thirty-two feet and a half, by twenty-six feet nine inches. The saloon and drawing-rooms are all of the same height, twenty-five feet. There are two ball-rooms, one towards the north, and the other in the east, both of which are fitted up in the most sumptuous style. That on the eastern side is sixty-one feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-five feet in height, lighted by three chandeliers of elegant construction. On the west side, is a noble banqueting-room, where the mayor holds his civic entertainments; and in the centre of the whole suite is a delightful refectory, where, on public occasions, the tables groan beneath a luxurious load, from which may be selected viands suited to every palate.

The principal ball-room, of which a beautiful representation is submitted in the annexed Engraving, occupies the entire north front of the Town-Hall. It is a room of magnificent dimensions, and all the delicate suggestions of art have been called into requisition for its completion. Three superb glass chandeliers, containing seventy-two gas burners, throw a flood of splendour on the fair and graceful assemblages which meet there, "to trip it on the light fantastic toe." Each chandelier weighs not less than eight hundred pounds. The ceilings are similar through the whole suite of apartments, being arched, and divided into square compartments, which enclose others of an octagonal shape, and terminating in a moulding of rich and massive construction. The sides of the ball-rooms are ornamented with superb pilasters, made to represent Scagliola marble; and so perfectly has art succeeded in copying the shade, polish, and variegated colour of the stone, that a stranger would scarcely distinguish between the imitation and reality. The pilasters in the large ball-room are surmounted by richly executed capitals of the Corinthian order, in plaster. The windows, shown on the left-hand side in the Engraving, stand in elegant recesses, tastefully decorated with rich drapery. Those of the end

windows are supported by Corinthian columns of chaste workmanship; and, between each of these principal recesses and the one adjoining, rise two of the pilasters before described, but between the ordinary recesses there is only one. On the right-hand side of the picture is shewn the massive mahogany doors fronting the principal windows. In the centre of this side is the orchestra for the accommodation of the band; and between it and the doors are two richly ornamented stoves. The pilasters on this side are arranged uniformly with those on the other. The room presents a magnificent coup d'œil, and strikes the beholder with admiration.

In this noble apartment, appropriated to the elegant amusement of dancing, the festive scene is not unfrequently devoted to the highest philanthropical and benevolent purposes. The loveliness which charmed every heart, while it swam in chaste and graceful attitude through the various evolutions of the dance, may be seen, in a softer and not less pleasing light, assisting the cause of sickness, infirmity, and distress. We wish not to rob the ladies of Lancashire of one iota of their "*fair fame*," when we say, that whilst turning aside from elegant pleasures to promote the comforts of the poor and indigent, they throw the blaze of ball-room loveliness into comparative shade.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE NEWS-ROOM, LIVERPOOL.

The Exchange News-Room, and the rooms connected with it, occupy nearly all the lower story of the eastern wing of the Exchange-buildings. The Interior of the News-Room, shewn in the Engraving, exhibits the magnificent dimensions of the apartment projected, with architectural correctness. The extreme length, from north to south, is ninety-four feet, three inches; and the width, from east to west, fifty-one feet, nine inches; the greatest height, from the centre of the arched ceiling, is thirty-one feet, four inches.

The architecture and decorations of the room are of the Ionic order, and purity of style has been carefully preserved throughout. There is no order in which simplicity and elegance are so pleasingly combined as in the Ionic; and the architect has fully availed himself, in the present instance, of the facilities it offers for the union of simple beauty with expressive grandeur. It was the best model that could be adopted for a public building of this nature, on several accounts; the characteristic feature of the Doric style, consisting almost entirely in unadorned massiveness and strength, while the Corinthian and Composite orders have a floridness of detail that consists better with the ball-room and saloon than with a building devoted to mercantile purposes.

The ceiling of this apartment is supported by sixteen columns, surmounted with volutes, and other distinguishing ornaments of the order. The shaft of each column consists of a single stone, without joint or fissure; a peculiarity, if not unparalleled, at least seldom observable in this species of architecture. These columns form a magni-

ficient colonnade in the centre of the room, which has a most striking and commanding effect, when viewed from the north or south extremity.

The height of the ceilings, on each side of the colonnade, is less by several feet than the coved one in the centre. They are flat, and divided into compartments; and their architraves rest on sixteen pilasters, arranged to correspond with the pillars.

The ceiling, which runs through the centre of the room, is laid in a beautiful curve, terminating in a massive architrave that rests on the sixteen columns before described. It is divided into a number of compartments, including lesser divisions or panels, some of which are decorated with the proper ornaments. From the centre of this coved ceiling suspends a handsome chandelier, furnished with gas burners.

On the east side of the room are six large arched windows, and five of similar proportions, with a door on the west. At the south end are two smaller windows.

The accommodations which the Exchange News-room offers to mercantile gentlemen and others, who take an interest in the affairs of the day, are most complete. Tables, furnished with slopes, are provided for greater convenience of reading or making extracts, &c. A person is in attendance to supply the paper called for by any gentleman. Refreshments of coffee, &c. may also be had by the visitants, in an adjoining room.

The Underwriters'-room, which is smaller than the News-room, occupies part of the second story of the Exchange-buildings, and lies over the appendages of the latter room. It is seventy-two feet in length, and thirty-six feet wide; has a neat coved ceiling, and is furnished with a handsome chimney-piece of black marble. Six large windows overlook the area of the buildings, over four of which is an oval aperture, with an emblematical figure in stained glass. There are two other windows at the south end. The room is fitted up with boxes for the accommodation of persons transacting business; and is well supplied with newspapers, and other means of mercantile information. It is conducted on a principle similar to that of Lloyd's in London.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

This noble ecclesiastical structure stands in the north-west quarter of LIVERPOOL, in the centre of a square which takes its name from the building. The western side of the Square, facing the principal entrance to the Church, being formed by Earle-street.

St. Paul's Church, LIVERPOOL, a miniature imitation of that architectural *chef d'œuvre* erected by Sir Christopher Wren in the Metropolis, was built under the powers of an Act, 2d Geo. III. at the expense of the town, and consecrated to divine uses in 1769. It does not display all that richness of detail which adorns the metropolitan edifice; but this circumstance is perhaps an evidence of the correct taste of the architect, who might deem it prudent, whilst reducing the general dimensions, to subdue, in some measure, the floridness of the original.

On the west side of the building stands a boldly projecting Ionic portico; which throws a fine breadth of shadow over the face of the edifice, thereby affording full relief to the four columns that support the pediment.

On the north and south sides are pediments of lesser projection, similar in construction to that on the west, and supported in like manner.

Three handsome flights of steps lead up to these fronts, and conduct to the grand entrances into the church. The main body, excepting the first story, which is rusticated, is of the Ionic order. Round the top of the building is carried a range of balustrades, surmounted with plain stone vases.

From an octagonal base, in the centre of the building, is projected a beautiful dome, on which is placed a lantern, terminating in a large gilt ball and cross. Dials, facing the cardinal points, occupy four of its sides. An iron-railing encloses the Church, leaving, however, a spacious area on all sides of the building.

Neatly constructed galleries, divided into pews, recede behind the Ionic columns that sustain the dome, and are supported by concealed brackets, inserted in the shafts of the pillars. Open seats, for the use of the poor, occupy the ground floor. There is little worthy of remark about the altar; it is a square recess, particularly neat and plain.

As originally constructed, the interior of St. Paul's Church was very unfavourable to the communication of sound; and though the pulpit was moveable, the minister could not, in whatever situation he might be placed, make his voice audible to a great part of his congregation. The judicious alterations, effected in 1818, have, however, in a great measure obviated this inconvenience.

From the simplicity of its architecture, and the massiveness of the parts, the exterior of this church possesses a solemnity and sublimity of character strikingly adapted to the nature of its holy services, and contrasts in a marked manner with some of the more modern and lighter specimens that adorn the town.

CHURCH OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LIVERPOOL.

This classic structure stands in Duncan-street, and communicates with the School for the Blind, by a subterranean passage. The site of the latter building is contiguous to that of the Church, there being a space of only a few yards between them. The foundation-stone of this modern temple was laid on the 6th of October, 1818, by Dr. Law, the then Lord Bishop of the diocese. In the course of a year the edifice was completed; and, by the same prelate, it was consecrated on the 6th of October, 1819.

This Church exhibits one of the purest copies of the early Grecian architecture to be met with in England. The architect, Mr. John Foster, accompanied by Mr. Cockerell, visited Greece in 1811, and made some important and interesting antiquarian discoveries. During his stay in that land of ancient fame, he selected for one of his studies the ruined

temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina; and upon this model the portico at the west end of the Church is projected.

The accompanying Engraving exhibits a correct and spirited representation of our subject. The sublimely massive portico, and the southern side of the building, are here presented to our readers; and a judicious gradation of light and shade has given to the picture a *substance*, which can hardly fail to convey an adequate idea of the edifice, even to those who may not have seen the original.

The distinguishing characters of the west front are, a Doric pediment, terminating in a chastely ornamental entablature, and supported by six fluted columns of the same character. The architrave of the portico, where it unites with the main building, rests upon pilasters. The character of the order is strictly preserved throughout the building, as may be seen in the form and decorations of the five windows on the south side. (*See Engraving.*) Convenient flights of steps lead across an enclosed area to the Church.

The interior of the building exhibits a neatness of arrangement that consists well with the noble simplicity of the exterior. At the east end is a monument, erected at the expense of the subscribers, to the memory of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. an early and warm patron of the Institution for the Blind; and a fine painting, by Hilton, of Christ restoring Sight to the Blind, enriches the altar. A fine-toned organ, built by Gray, of London, has been erected, to assist the choral department of Divine service, the vocal part of which is performed by the blind pupils, for whose accommodation the church was expressly designed. Stoves, upon Mr. Sylvester's improved plan, by an ingenious contrivance, withdraw the impure air, and substitute warm or cold air, as the season may require.

This building was erected with reference to two important objects: the first of which was, to provide eligible means for the pupils of the Blind School to enjoy the benefits and comforts of Christian devotion; and the second was, to furnish an auxiliary for the support of that philanthropical institution. One half of the pews are appropriated to strangers, who are expected, before entering the church, to leave a small contribution with the gentlemen who wait at the door to receive their donations.

We now dismiss our subject, expressing the highest admiration for the motives which induced the erection of the edifice, and for the architectural skill that has rendered it so faithful a transcript of classic times. May the projectors and architect derive that exquisite satisfaction and true fame, which result from combined energy exerted in the cause of humanity!

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND SESSIONS HOUSE—KIRKDALE.

(TWO VIEWS.)

As these two buildings are united, and form in fact one establishment for the administration of justice, we shall combine in one description our notices of both.

The Sessions House, in which the General Quarter Sessions for the hundred of West Derby are held, stands on the south front of the whole edifice, and attracts the attention

of the traveller by its grand portico, supported by six lofty Ionic columns. The Sessions Room within is 70 feet in length by 42 feet in breadth, and has a suite of apartments adjoining, for the convenience of the magistrates, barristers, witnesses, &c. It was opened on the 5th of November, 1821.

The House of Correction, one of the largest in the kingdom, is built in a circular form, with two large wings, and is adapted to contain eight hundred prisoners, arranged in twenty-two classes. Great ingenuity has been exercised in effecting a judicious classification of the inmates, and in furnishing them with employment suitable to their sex and circumstances. Among other expedients for this purpose, one of the largest tread-wheels in the kingdom has been erected; which requires for its propulsion the continual labour of 130 prisoners at one time. These are divided into ten classes, according to their respective crimes and characters; and every class has a department appropriated to it, entirely distinct from the others. Three of these departments are occupied by female prisoners, and great vigilance is exercised in proportioning the duration of the labour to the criminality of the culprit; the oldest offenders working six hours a day, while the less hardened escape with a punishment of four or two hours' daily labour. The discipline of this establishment is so well conducted, and the whole management so judicious, that a precise model of the building, and a narrative explaining its regulations and general economy, have been, by particular request, transmitted to the present Emperor of Russia.

This extensive building was erected at an expense of more than £80,000: it occupies a space of 28,648 square yards of land, and stands in a very salubrious situation, distant about two miles northward from Liverpool. The area is divided by partition walls into a great number of compartments, to which the prisoners resort during the day-time, under the observance of officers stationed in two circular lodges, which command a view of all the yards. The Chapel stands in the centre, (as seen in our View,) and is connected with the lodges on each side by a hanging bridge: the house of the Governor, Mr. Amos, is at the north front; from which is seen the entire entrance to the harbour of LIVERPOOL, a considerable extent of the east coast of Lancashire, and a magnificent range of the Welsh hills. The Chaplain, the Rev. W. B. Horner, A. B., resides in a very picturesque cottage situated without the walls, on the right of the approach to the Sessions House.

The prison was first occupied in 1819, but not entirely completed until 1821, when it was appointed the House of Correction for the Hundred of West Derby in this county. Previously to 1819, the prisoners for the Hundred were lodged in the Borough Gaol of LIVERPOOL; which was found to be too small, and very inconvenient. The present establishment contains not only the conveniences already enumerated, but schools for juvenile offenders, and separate hospitals for invalids of both sexes. It was built under the direction of Mr. Wright, the architect, of Manchester; and is regularly inspected by the visiting magistrates, among whom the Rev. Jonathan Brooks has contributed most essentially, by his indefatigable exertions, to the efficiency of the institution.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PITT-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Saint Michael's Church stands in a square formed by the intersections of Pitt-street, Cornwallis-street, Grenville-street, and Kent-street.

This beautiful structure is of a mixed style, including the Corinthian and Ionic orders ; but the former constitutes the prevailing feature of the edifice. It was built under the authority of an Act, 54th Geo. III. subsequently amended by an Act, 4th Geo. IV. When the parish of LIVERPOOL had expended the sum of £35,000 upon it, they, in 1823, entered into an arrangement with the Corporation to finish the building ; and it was ultimately completed at an additional cost of £10,267. 10s. 6d.

The Engraving, illustrative of our present subject, has all the picturesque character of a fancy composition ; and is a happy association of faithful drawing and pictorial effect. The street, exhibited in perspective, is Pitt-street, in a line with which runs the West Front of the Church. The little details, in the right-hand corner of the Engraving, in conjunction with the adjoining buildings, relieve the picture, and preserve the *keeping*, or relative situations of the various parts. A fine oblique view of the Portico of the Church, and the Spire, with its rich and elegant pedestals, forms the principal object in the Plate. The shaded side of the building, beyond the Church, points out the direction of Kent-street ; and, over the illumined side, showing the continuation of Pitt-street, rise the tower and spire of St. George's Church : still further in the distance may be seen, peering above the houses, the upper part of the Church of St. Nicholas. On the left-hand side is an opening that marks the intersection of Cornwallis-street with Pitt-street.

The portico of St. Michael's Church, which surrounds the west-end of the building, consists of ten Corinthian columns, and two half-columns, three feet two inches in diameter, and thirty-one feet eight inches in height. The capitals of these pillars are a copy from the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The entablature which they support is carried round the body of the Church. Six columns uphold the entablature and pediment of the front, which is sixty-one feet seven inches in extent. Corinthian pilasters, arranged to correspond with the pillars, decorate and support the interior of the portico. The windows, throughout the building, are circular-headed, finished with an architrave, and divided by a panel into two. The steeple commences with a pedestal, from which rise sixteen Ionic columns, attached to the wall, supporting an entablature and balustrading. These pillars are two feet one inch in diameter, and, including the base and capital, twenty-two feet six inches in height. Within the balustrading stands a pedestal, on which are erected eight Corinthian columns, and corresponding pilasters, forming four projecting portals ; the height of the pillars being twenty-one feet, and the diameter two feet one inch. From the entablature of these portals rises an octangular spire, finished at the top with a capital.

The edifice we have just described is a fine architectural ornament to the town of LIVERPOOL, and will not shrink from comparison with the finest ecclesiastical building, of recent times, in the Metropolis.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

Saint George's Church, situated westerly of a line formed by Castle-street and Pool-lane, has the Crescent, at the end of Lord-street, on the east.

In the left-hand corner of the Engraving is shewn a small portion of the Crescent, and the opening into Lord-street; and the receding buildings on the right-hand side of the Plate, occupy an angle formed by Cable-street and Pool-lane. The house, partly concealed by the Church, forms the termination of the Crescent, on the south.

For notices of the first erection and subsequent rebuilding of Saint George's Church, the reader is referred to page 46 of this work.

The body of this elegant structure is rusticated, and combines solidity with neatness. The windows are twelve in number, having circular heads, and architrave, with a chastely ornamented Doric entablature, from which rises an elegantly empannelled parapet. It is intended to embellish the east window with a representation of the Crucifixion, in stained glass, from a design by Hilton. An organ, of exceedingly rich and extensive power, occupies a considerable part of the organ-loft, and the decorations of its exterior contribute materially to the elegant appearance of the Church.

The west-door, exhibited in the Engraving, is ornamented, according to the Doric order, with pilasters, supporting an entablature and a pediment. The window above is remarkable for its unpretending neatness. The base of the steeple is rusticated, and surmounted with an entablature, similar in character to that which belongs to the main body of the building.

From the cornice of the base springs a square pedestal, supporting the Ionic order, which consists of eight columns, disposed in an octangular form, each pillar measuring two feet six inches in diameter, and, including the base and cap, twenty-two feet six inches in height. Between the columns are the belfry windows, with their architrave and entablature; and over them are placed, in sunk panels, the dials of the clock.

Perfectly detached from the Ionic, rises the Corinthian order, surrounding the circular base of the spire. It is composed of eight columns, measuring two feet one inch in diameter, and, from cap to base, twenty-one feet in height. A balustrading, at the top of this order, forms a passage round the springing of the octangular spire, furnished with oval openings for the admission of light, and terminated with a composite cap.

The several parts of the structure harmonize exceedingly well, and form a pleasing and consistent whole. The rustication of the main body judiciously subdues the floridness of architectural beauty, and carries the eye, by an easy transition, to the regular orders, and the elegant spire which surmounts them. We regard this edifice as a happy

production of art, alike honourable to the town of LIVERPOOL, and the talents of the architect who superintended its erection.

The mayor, and municipal authorities, attend divine service here every Sunday.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, PRESCOT, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

Prescot is a market-town, eight miles distant from LIVERPOOL, pleasantly situated on the great road between LIVERPOOL and Manchester.

Saint Mary's Church, represented in our Engraving, is a large edifice, and has a very lofty steeple. It is in the incumbency of the Rev. B. G. Driffield. By a valuation of church livings, made in 1756, the rectory of Prescot was rated at £500 per annum.

One circumstance, connected with the town of Prescot, demands our notice. John Philip Kemble, the Thespis of the English stage, was born at this place, in 1757. The accompanying Wood-cut is a representation of the house rendered famous, as being the identical spot where he first drew breath: it is the building with the gable-end in front. Prescot is also the birth-place of the late Matthew Gregson, Esq. author of the "Antiquities of Lancashire."



CHURCH OF SAINT HELEN, SEPHTON, OR SEFTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

The parish of Sephton, or Sefton, distant about eight miles from LIVERPOOL, is principally remarkable for its having formerly belonged to the Molyneaux family, who had a seat there. The Church, shown in the Engraving, is a handsome building, said to have been erected in the time of Henry the Eighth; and consists of a nave and side aisles, with a tower and steeple. The chancel contains sixteen elegantly carved stalls, and exhibits a great number of monumental memorials.

There is a considerable degree of touching interest in this View of Sephton Church. "The heaven-directed spire"—the mourners consigning the remains of a deceased friend

to their place of rest—and the numerous emblems of mortality, which appear in the foreground of the picture, distinctly characterize a spot, where,

“Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

SAINT GEORGE'S CRESCENT, AND CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The Engraving of Saint George's Crescent, and Castle-street, places before the reader the most magnificent improvements which the town of LIVERPOOL has recently undergone. Space for the erection of the Crescent was obtained by the removal of the houses in Castle-street, opposite Saint George's Church. In little more than twelve months the Crescent was completed, and very important alterations effected in Lord-street. These great objects were accomplished by the Corporation at an expense exceeding £170,000. The widening of James-street, leading to the docks, which has just been effected, will, on the removal of the warehouses and other buildings from Mann's Island, very materially improve the view from the north wing of the Crescent, and render it a still more desirable place of residence.

Castle-street derives its name from the ancient Castle, the remains of which were taken down in 1715, when Saint George's Church was erected on its site. This street has been greatly improved by the removal of the buildings that have given place to the Crescent. The Town-hall, though not quite centrally situated with respect to Castle-street, renders the perspective view, as seen from Pool-lane, highly effective.

The View, illustrative of our subject, is taken from Pool-lane, and embraces an interesting field of observation. Beginning at the right-hand corner of the Engraving, we first notice the south extremity of the Crescent, a small part only of which is visible till we pass the magnificent opening into Lord-street. The elegant character of the modern erections in this street will next engage the reader's attention. His observation will then be drawn to the north wing of the Crescent, which forms the most prominent feature of the Plate. Passing forward into the perspective, a curvature in the buildings denotes the commencement of Castle-street, and points out the opening into Harrington-street. In the extreme distance appears the west end of Dale-street; and the line of perspective, continuing its course, is seen traversing part of High-street, over which appears the dome of Saint Paul's Church. We then notice the south front of the Town-hall, which assumes a conspicuous station in the View; and, in a line with this and Dale-street, runs Water-street. The west side of Castle-street is perceptible between the Town-hall and the east end of Saint George's Church, the latter forming the boundary of the picture on the left-hand. The market-woman and children in this corner, mark an opening which leads into Redcross-street, and thence to the Docks.

The bustling appearance of this scene is calculated to give a stranger an adequate idea of the mercantile importance of LIVERPOOL. A commingled crowd, including merchants,

gay promenaders, and a motley assemblage of "the sons of art," fill the avenues with sounds of life and commerce,

"Trade and Joy in every busy street,
Mingling are heard."

We congratulate the Town and Corporation of LIVERPOOL on the happy issue of their recent exertions for its improvement, which have invested it with a grandeur and magnificence that will enable it to contest the palm of enterprise with the Metropolis itself.

THE GOREE WAREHOUSES, GEORGE'S DOCK.

The extensive range of Warehouses, called Goree, occupying the site of those mercantile depositories which, in 1802, were entirely destroyed by fire, were loftier, by two stories, than the present buildings. The conflagration occurring at a time when the warehouses were stored with property, the consequences were most ruinous. This terrible visitation forms an epoch in the history of LIVERPOOL; and when determining the date of any remarkable occurrence, the inhabitants speak of it as being prior, or subsequent, to the Goree fire. The devastation produced by the ignition of the Caxton Printing Offices, in 1821, which destroyed valuable property to a vast amount, awful and extensive as it was, will not compare with this dreadful calamity, the total loss of which, amounted to £323,000. The ruins continued burning for upwards of three months; when preparations were made for clearing the ground, for the erection of the present Goree warehouses.

The Docks and Commercial Offices of LIVERPOOL form the grand features of this modern Carthage, and claim the first attention of the stranger. The warehouses, shown in our View, occupying a very considerable space of ground, rise to a great height; and the spectator notices with admiration the facility with which goods are conveyed to all parts of the building.

The illustrative Engraving commences in the right-hand corner with the south end of the Goree Warehouses, standing in a direct line with Moor-street; and the perspective, beginning at this point, traverses the entire front, facing George's Dock, the entrance to which is shown by the shipping on the left-hand side of the Plate. The tower and spire of St. Nicholas appear above an opening, which is Water-street; and between this and the south end, before mentioned, occurs the entrance to Brunswick-street. Arched piazzas lead underneath the warehouses, and form a covered walk, extending the whole length of the buildings.

This View gives the reader a pleasing idea of the maritime importance of LIVERPOOL, and marks it as a proud seat of Commerce, where people of all nations daily meet, and from whence many an ocean-palace sails to lands heretofore unknown. Long may she remain the Tyre of modern times—

"Her merchants princes, and each deck a throne."

MANCHESTER.

This very populous "VILLAGE," seated on the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, is the centre and emporium of the cotton manufactures, and one of the most ancient towns of Lancashire. It is situated in $53^{\circ} 22'$ N. L. and $2^{\circ} 42'$ W. L.; distant from London 183 miles, and 36 from Liverpool. MANCHESTER gives the title of Earl and Duke to the family of Montague; the former having been granted by Charles I., in 1621, and the latter, in 1719, by George I.

GENERAL HISTORY.—The Ancient History of MANCHESTER commences, with tolerable certainty, about A.D. 79. Julius Agricola, whose conquests in Britain were more extensive than those of any other Roman general, had, about the time that Titus was besieging Jerusalem, effected the subjugation of this country as far north as the Clyde; and, in order to secure the Roman possessions, fortified several military stations, of which *Mancunium* (*hodie* Manchester) was one. A castle was erected in this place, occupying the site of what is, in the present day, called Castle-field. During the Saxon dynasty, Mancunium, or *Mancestre*, was occupied by a chief, who, to remedy the inconvenience of sending his corn to the mill on the Medlock (still named Knott-mill, a supposed corruption of *Canute's mill*) constructed another on the fosse, where Cateaton-street now stands. *Deansgate* derived its name from the then dean, whose residence subsequently became the parsonage-house; and a few plots of land, alienated from the Church, are now built on, and still retain the name of the Parsonage.

About the year 1086, Albert de Gresley, a follower of the Conqueror, fixed his residence here; and his son obtained, in 1134, from his sovereign, Henry I., a royal grant for holding an annual fair in his lordship of MANCHESTER, on St. Matthew's day, the day before, and the day after. This fair is now held on the first of October, under the name of Acres Fair, usually corrupted into Ackers Fair. Another descendant of this family, on the fourteenth of May, 1301, constituted MANCHESTER a free borough. And, in the 9th, Henry V. Thomas de la Warre, son of Robert de la Warre, who succeeded Robert de Gresley, in this lordship, obtained a license to found a collegiate church, which he liberally endowed. The expense of building this venerable pile, when the wages of artisans were only 2*d.* per day, was £3000, (equal to £50,000 of our present money) and was defrayed partly by the parishioners, and partly by the munificent founder. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Hugh Oldham, a native of Oldham, and bishop of Exeter, founded the grammar-school. In 1579, the manorial rights and privileges passed into the hands of Sir Nicholas Mosley, from whom the present lord of the manor, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., is lineally descended.

In 1654 the Lord Protector issued his writ, requiring the burgesses of MANCHESTER to return a member to Parliament; in obedience to which, ——— Worsley was elected their representative. When the Restoration took place, however, the town was deprived

of the elective franchise. At this period, not less than eight days were necessary to effect an exchange of a post-letter with London. In 1737, R. Whitworth established here the first newspaper, under the title of the "Manchester Magazine," which, including the stamp, was sold for three-halfpence. MANCHESTER was greatly agitated in 1745, in consequence of the second attempt of the Stuarts to regain the throne; and on the twenty-ninth of November, the Pretender arrived here, and took up his quarters in Market-street Lane, at the house of Mr. Dickenson, since converted into an inn, but still retaining the name of "the palace." The introduction of hackney-coaches, effected a few years since, was first attempted in 1750, but sedan-chairs were, at that time, deemed preferable. Christian the Seventh, of Denmark, in 1768, whilst making the tour of England, visited MANCHESTER, and lodged with his suite at the Bull's Head Inn.

MANUFACTURES.—So early as 1552, the manufacture of woollen goods was carried on in MANCHESTER; but it was not till 1750 that the cotton trade assumed an important character. In 1781, the quantity of cotton-wool imported amounted to 5,198,778 lbs.; but the improvement of machinery has more than trebled the extent of this importation. The official value of the cotton manufactures in the year 1821, was £30,000,000; at the present time it cannot be less than £60,000,000. In 1825, there were, in the parish of MANCHESTER only, 20,000 steam-looms in motion; and the number has since then considerably increased. The woollen, linen, and silk trades are by no means inconsiderable, though inferior to the cotton business. Hats are also a prominent feature in the manufactures of MANCHESTER. The iron foundries are of great magnitude, and machine-making is executed to a very great extent.

Some idea may be formed of the cotton trade, from the circumstance that, the raw material is brought to MANCHESTER and, when manufactured, returned to eastern countries, from which it is again sent to England as a foreign production. The Pacha of Egypt is a regular trader in cottons, with this seat of industrious art.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The public buildings of MANCHESTER, which may vie with the proudest erections in the kingdom, will be brought before the reader in a series of spirited and elegant Engravings, accompanied with full particulars relative to their foundation, use, and architectural character; it is therefore unnecessary, in this place, to enter into any description of them.

GOVERNMENT AND POLICE.—The government of the town is vested in a boroughreeve and two constables, chosen annually from the most respectable inhabitants. Those gentlemen have usually been selected for boroughreeves, who have already served in the office of constable. The office of the former is principally to preside at public meetings; the judicial functions connected with the police being executed by the constables and their deputies. A court-baron is held every third Wednesday, for the recovery of debts and damages under 40s., and a court of requests, for the parish of MANCHESTER, every second Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under £5. A magistrate, who is a barrister, appointed by government, with a salary of £1000 a year, sits every day (Sunday

excepted) in the court-room of the New Bailey, for the administration of justice, in which he is usually assisted by one or more magistrates. The quarter-sessions are held before a barrister in the commission of the peace, who takes the chair, and receives from the hundred of Salford £800 a year for his services. The parochial concerns of such a town as MANCHESTER, where the fluctuations of trade occasionally throw vast numbers out of employ, are extremely heavy. The Work-house is a large, spacious, and handsome building, erected in 1792, upon an eligible piece of high ground, near the confluence of the Irk with the Irwell, and opened for the reception of paupers in 1793. In the years 1816 and 1817, not less than 526 persons were here furnished with sustenance.

POPULATION.—According to the census taken in 1821, the population of MANCHESTER amounted to about one hundred and ninety thousand; but the increase of buildings, and other causes, must have swelled the numerical strength of MANCHESTER to at least 200,000 souls. The total amount of inhabitants may be said to include those of *Salford, Ardwick, Broughton, Chorlton-row, Hulme, and Pendleton*; the last-named place, though in the parish of Eccles, must be considered as contributing to the population of MANCHESTER. Vast and extensive as is the population of this town, in the present day, it is stated to have contained, in 1717, only 8000 inhabitants. In 1757, it was computed that there might be in MANCHESTER and Salford 19,839 souls. A census, in 1774, fully established the population of the town at 22,371, and that of the whole parish at 41,032; and in 1821 it was fixed at 186,996.

MARKETS.—The markets of MANCHESTER, not including Salford, or any of the other townships, are under the regulation of the lord of the manor, both as to number and situation. Every day in the week, with the exception of Sundays, provisions of all kinds are exposed for sale, but the regular market-days are four. Tuesday is the principal day set apart for the sale of provisions and manufactures; Wednesday for cattle; Thursday and Saturday are also market-days for provision and manufactures. A fair is held, annually, at Knott's-mill on Easter Monday; and Acres fair, in St. Ann's Square, on the 1st of October, for cattle only. Two chartered fairs take place annually at Salford; the first on Whit Monday, and the latter on Nov. 17. The last continues twenty-one days, for the sale of woollen cloths, the two first days being also for cattle, toys, and pedlery.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOWN.—The improvement of MANCHESTER has been going on progressively, from the commencement of the nineteenth century, with great spirit, and on a very magnificent scale; and since the year 1770 the town has increased with such rapidity, that, at this time, the aggregate length of all the streets amounts to upwards of eighty miles. Buildings in Police-street have been taken down for the extension of King-street, and connecting it with Deansgate. The narrow avenues at the lower end of Cannon-street leading to Hanging-ditch have been widened; and, by setting back the railing of the Infirmary pond, Piccadilly and Mosley-street have gained a valuable accession of carriage-way. Market-street Lane has given place to Market-street, which may well be termed the "Regent-street" of MANCHESTER.

ATMOSPHERE, WATER, AND FUEL.—MANCHESTER is situated on low ground, there being a descent to it, on which side soever it is approached. Seated at the junction of three rivers, and lying immediately in the vicinity of the Yorkshire hills, the air is, perhaps, usually too moist. Notwithstanding its peculiarity of situation, it may, however, be deemed a healthy place, judging from the longevity of the inhabitants, and the bills of mortality, which exhibit a considerably greater number of births than burials.

The water for culinary purposes was, till very lately, obtained from wells, many of which are now rendered useless by the deeper-sunk wells of the steam-engines. Nearly every house is provided with a cistern, to preserve the rain that falls upon the building; and by some this is used for nearly every purpose. By an act of parliament obtained a few years since, a large reservoir was formed at Gorton, four miles from MANCHESTER, which transmits the water through iron pipes, for the supply of the whole town.

MANCHESTER is well supplied with coals from the neighbourhood of Oldham, Ashton-under-Line, &c. The average price is about 17s. per ton. Besides the common coal, there is another kind called Cannel, of which the best sort is brought from Haigh, near Wigan, which not only makes the most cheerful fire, but is capable of being manufactured, like Derbyshire spar, into a variety of ornamental utensils. On the south side of the town are extensive peat or *turf* bogs, which, in the absence of coal, would be invaluable.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In 1806 the *Portico*, including the News-room and Library, was opened to the proprietors, and, in the following year, Broughton Bridge was completed. In 1807, the Independent Chapel, in Grosvenor-street, and the new Theatre Royal, were opened; the Regent's Bridge, over the Irwell, was also finished this year. At the same time, the Exchange Buildings being in a sufficient state of forwardness for the purpose, the *Post Office* was removed to its present situation.

In 1809 the *Exchange News-room* was opened, and the Lancastrian and Ladies' Jubilee Schools were founded. An Auxiliary Bible Society was established in 1810, and, in the following year, National Schools, on Dr. Bell's system, were resolved on at a public meeting. The year 1812 was marked by scenes of riot and confusion, which required the interposition of military aid. In 1813 the Pitt Club held its first dinner, and the same year witnessed a grand pyrotechnical display, in honour of the success of the allied army over Napoleon. In 1814 the Ducie Bridge was thrown across the Irk, and a dilapidated Stone Cross in the Market-place taken down. In 1816 the Savings Bank was opened; and, in the following year, the present Emperor of Russia, then Grand Duke Nicholas, visited MANCHESTER, and inspected the manufactories. In the year 1819, considerable disturbances arose, when military interference became necessary, and many lives were lost.

Having detailed a few particulars of the early history and distinguishing features of MANCHESTER, we refer our readers for further information to the descriptions which will accompany our Engravings.

THE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

A building called the Exchange, but more aptly named the Lazaret, from its being the resort of vicious characters, and a nest of loathsome disease, formerly occupied what is now an open space in front of the commercial edifice represented in our Engraving. The filthiness and inconvenience of the old building preventing its application to mercantile purposes, it was, in 1792, taken down. The site, however, still retaining the name of the Exchange, was used by the merchants as their place of meeting, till the present erection was provided for their accommodation.

In 1804, the leases of some old buildings, in the Market-place and Exchange-street, having expired, the proprietor, Lord Ducie, offered the ground, on liberal terms, for the erection of the Exchange, and other commercial offices. A fund of £20,000 was formed by four hundred shares of fifty pounds each, and the ground purchased of Lord Ducie, at a yearly rent of ten shillings per square yard, when his lordship generously gave 592 yards to the public streets. Preference was given to the plans, for the intended Exchange, furnished by Mr. Harrison of Chester; and Messrs. Buxton and Cape were directed to complete the structure, under his superintendence.

On the 21st of July, 1806, the first stone was laid by George Philips, Esq., (now Sir G. Philips, Bart. M.P.) and the building then proceeded with such celerity, that, early in the year 1808, the part designed for the Post Office was occupied. On the 2d of January, 1809, the Exchange News-room was opened to subscribers of two guineas, and one guinea per annum; the former being residents in MANCHESTER, or its environs, to a distance of six miles, and the latter, persons more remotely situated, who open a warehouse occasionally in the town. Strangers are admitted to the room, through the medium of one or more of the subscribers, and treated with the greatest urbanity and politeness. The convenience and elegance of the room brought in subscribers very rapidly, and not less than *sixteen hundred* names are, at this time, included in the list. In 1809, four hundred new shares, of £30 each, were formed, when the purchase of the land in fee, from the present Lord Ducie, was completed for the sum of £12,000.

The Exchange is built of Runcorn stone, and constructed on the Doric model. The columns, twenty-seven feet in height, support an entablature with a decorative frieze and cornice, surmounted with an empanelled parapet. The north front, shewn in the Engraving, is semicircular. The principal entrance is in this quarter, and another opens, on the west, from Exchange-street, through the vestibule to the News-room, and the grand stair-case. The Post Office is entered from the south-west corner; and on the east side are stair-cases leading over this part of the building, and conducting to the ante-chamber of the Dining-room, and to the Library. The arms of Lord Ducie occupy

the panel of the parapet, over the west entrance, and those of the town of MANCHESTER are similarly placed over the north door.

The Exchange News-room, containing an area of 4060 feet, occupies the whole north front, and is lighted by plate-glass windows, and a semicircular dome light, the glass for the last of these costing not less than £150. The upper part of the room forms the Circulating Library, supported by fluted Ionic columns, that contribute materially to the beauty of this magnificent apartment, which terminates above them in a richly panelled semi-dome. The room is handsomely furnished with mahogany tables and chairs, and provided with gas-lamps of elegant construction. The tables are supplied with London and provincial papers, reviews, and periodicals, in great variety. The building remains open from seven in the morning till ten at night.

The ground-floor of the Exchange includes the Exchange-room (the News-room just described,) two shops, one on each side of the west entrance, the Master's-office and Retiring-office, the Tavern-bar, now Mr. Aubrey's-office, and the Post Office. The situation of the latter is admirably adapted for facilitating the despatch of business.

The grand stair-case leads to the Dining-room, which is fitted up with an orchestra, and occasionally used as a ball-room. Ante-rooms, and other necessary appendages, communicate with this apartment.

Whilst we express our surprise that the town of MANCHESTER, distinguished for its high mercantile character, should have remained so long without an adequate building for commercial purposes, we must also observe, that its enterprising inhabitants have now completed an erection, the grandeur of which is fully commensurate with the extent and dignity of their commerce.

MARKET-STREET—CUNLIFFES, BROOKS, AND CO'S BANK, MANCHESTER.

In the course of our work, other views of Market-street are given, which mark the character of this street more distinctly than the subject under review; we shall, therefore, reserve our notices of the improvement that has been made in this quarter of MANCHESTER, till we come to speak of those Illustrations, merely stating, at present, that all the old buildings in this View will shortly be taken down, and replaced by erections in a line with the Bank, and more worthy of this elegant street.

The principal feature in the Engraving, is the Banking-house of the highly respectable firm of Cunliffes, Brooks, and Company. The front of this building is elegantly classic in design and execution. Four Doric columns support an entablature, from which rise four Ionic pillars, crowned with a characteristic cornice, and terminating in an attic story. The edifice recedes between two elegant shops, which, from a similarity in their architecture, form two noble wings, and render the *coup d'œil* more effective.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, MANCHESTER.

Early in 1823, a few enlightened and public-spirited individuals entered into a committee, to consider the expediency of forming a society for effecting an alliance between commercial and liberal arts. A general meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Exchange-room, on Wednesday, the 1st of October, the same year; when it was unanimously resolved, "that the society be forthwith established." It was, at first, intended to occupy premises in King-street, but the ardour of public opinion expanded the views of the governors, and it was determined to erect the Royal Institution in Mosley-street, which object was finally completed, under the superintendence of the celebrated Mr. Barry, at a cost of £30,000.

This noble pile of building is applied to exhibitions of Paintings, similar to those of Somerset-house in the Metropolis; and to Lectures on the liberal arts and sciences, generally. It also affords ample accommodation for the servants of the Institution.

The Engraving exhibits a fine perspective view of the west front of the Royal Institution, beyond which is Bond-street; and at the bottom of Mosley-street stands St. Peter's Church.

The Institution stands on a decorative basement, from which rise six lofty Ionic columns, supporting the pediment of a projecting portico. Two Ionic columns, on each side of the portico, sustain the entablature of the front. Above the cornice of the main building rises a plain parapet; and from the centre of the structure ascends a Doric order, surmounted with a statue of Britannia.

The wishes of the original projectors of the Royal Institution have been realized. Within the walls of this building is heard the voice of instruction, emanating from refined and scientific minds; and beautiful displays of pictorial art are here exhibited for the improvement of juvenile artists, and the general gratification of an enlightened public.

THE TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER.

This magnificent structure, which stands in King-street, was erected at a cost of £30,000, for the transaction of the police and municipal business of MANCHESTER. The temple of Erectheus, at Athens, was selected for the model of the building; and the dome, in the centre, is copied from the octagonal tower of Andronicus, usually called the "Tower of the Winds." The portico, in front, commands universal admiration. Four richly executed Ionic columns, and eight pilasters, support the entablature; above which are placed, on a massive basement, emblematical figures of the Town of MANCHESTER—Commerce, and Trade. Statues of Solon and Alfred decorate the niches on each side of the portico. The attic is ornamented with medallions of Pythagoras and Locke, of Lycurgus and Judge Hale.

The foundation of the Town-Hall was laid on the 19th of August, 1822, and the structure was brought to completion under the able direction of Mr. Goodwin, architect. The front measures 134 feet, and the depth of the building is 76 feet; yet these vast dimensions have scarcely rendered it adequate to the great purposes for which it was designed.

The ground-floor of the Town-Hall contains a vestibule and grand stair-case, besides two other entrances from King-street, and provides offices for the boroughreeve and constables, and their deputies, rooms for the meetings of the Commissioners of Police, Committee-rooms, &c. The principal floor covers the whole, with a room (the largest in the town) in which general meetings are held, and public dinners given; but, as it is not completed in its designed decorations, we shall not attempt a particular description.

Our Engraving exhibits the south front of this truly classic edifice to considerable advantage, and, by exposing part of the west end, affords a correct idea of the whole building. The opening, in the left of the picture, is Cross-street, and at the other extremity of the front is seen the entrance to Cheapside. A secondary, but not unimportant feature of the Plate, is the York Hotel, a fine, handsome structure, ornamented in front with a neat and elegant pediment.

MARKET STREET, FROM PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

Market-street, the principal thoroughfare of MANCHESTER, had long been inadequate to the vast traffic with which it was continually crowded, when, in 1821, an act was obtained, with the general concurrence of the town, for the improvement and widening of this and other confined avenues. The commissioners instantly commenced operations, and, in the course of a few years, they have nearly completed the present Market-street, with handsome shops and dwellings on each side, and descending by a regularly inclined plane from Piccadilly to the Exchange.

This drawing is taken from the west end of Piccadilly; a spot well chosen by the artist for picturesque effect, but which does not exhibit Market-street in the best point of view, nor give it that commanding appearance which it assumes in the engraving we next describe.

MARKET STREET, FROM THE MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.

A few years since, the market accommodation in MANCHESTER was not equal to the increasing trade of the town; but, under the auspices of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., the lord of the manor, the generally prevailing spirit of improvement soon manifested itself in the erection of new shambles and other necessary conveniences for public business. The covered market, on the London road, was opened on the 14th February, 1824. Subsequently to this, Smithfield Market at Shude Hill, and the market in Brown-street,

for butchers' meat, have been opened. On the site of the "Old Shambles," a very convenient, and for the purpose, an elegant building has been erected, which, in 1828, was opened as a Fish-market. The abundance of provisions of every description exposed for sale, in the several markets on Saturdays, strikes a stranger with astonishment, both as to its collection and probable sale. The quantity of meat sold on these days is almost beyond belief; and the quality is allowed on all hands, to be, at least, nothing inferior to that of any market in the united kingdom.

On Tuesdays, more particularly, MANCHESTER presents a busy scene. A great number of manufacturers from the adjacent towns and neighbourhood, attend, for the sale of their cotton goods; and when no adventitious circumstances throw a temporary gloom over the trading interests, the value of goods sold in one day is frequently very considerable. A stranger notices the cotton market with peculiar admiration, as being a grand characteristic feature of MANCHESTER, the chief seat of this, the staple manufacture of the kingdom.

The Engraving is a faithful representation of Market-street, as seen from the old Market-place; and it is here the spectator obtains an adequate view of this splendid avenue. The ground floors of the buildings on the left are occupied by magnificent shops, the interior of which is arranged with great taste and elegance. Lofty pilasters separate the windows of the first and second stories; and the first story window of the corner house is finished off with a Doric pediment. The pilasters support an entablature, above which rises the attic story, crowned with a parapet. Though not similar throughout in point of architecture, this street has a noble aspect, and bears strong testimony to the mercantile importance and enterprising spirit of the town of MANCHESTER.

COTTON FACTORIES, UNION STREET—MANCHESTER.

IN the time of Edward the Third, many of the manufacturers of the Netherlands were induced to come over into England, when they settled themselves in the counties of Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire; their fabrics being known by the name of "Kendal Cloth," "Halifax Cloths," and "Manchester Cottons."

The cotton trade, the staple manufacture of Lancashire, had its origin in the East, where the cotton plant is indigenous. At the time when the Romans brought cotton fabrics from India, the manufacture had attained the same perfection which it possesses at the present day, in that country. The implements used by the Indians are now precisely what they were two thousand years ago.

It was not till the year 1760, that the cotton trade of this country found markets on the European continent and in America; subsequently, however, the supply became inadequate to the demand. This was owing principally to a want of *welt*, and partly to the limited capabilities of the machinery.

At this juncture, Thomas Heys, a reed-maker, a native of Lancashire, projected a machine for the spinning of cotton with greater rapidity than had hitherto been done. He associated himself with one Kay, a clock-maker, in the same town with himself. Their efforts were at first unsuccessful, and the project was for a time abandoned; when Heys again took it up by himself, and brought it to completion. The new machine he called, after the name of his daughter, a *Jenny*.

In 1767, James Hargrave constructed a spinning Jenny of greater power, when the spinners, dreading the consequences of the discovery, destroyed the mechanism, and drove its contriver out of the county.

Sir Richard Arkwright, a native of Preston, having a mechanical genius, directed his attention to the improvement of the machinery used in the prevailing manufactures of Lancashire, and, in 1768, removed into Nottinghamshire, where he built a factory for spinning cotton by the new process. From this era we may date the extension of the cotton trade.

Every part of the manufacture, from the importation of the raw material to its completion, is carried on in MANCHESTER, but the branch for which this town is principally distinguished, is the spinning.

Our Engraving exhibits a view of the cotton factories of Messrs. Murray and Co. and Messrs. M'Connel and Co., in Union-street, MANCHESTER. In the external appearance of these buildings, we remark little else than their great height. It is the interior which is most interesting. The hundreds of persons employed in them, the various departments of the art, and the regularity of the process, strike a spectator with astonishment, and impress him with a high opinion of the value and importance of the manufactures of MANCHESTER.

THE TWIST FACTORY, OXFORD-STREET, MANCHESTER.

In the infancy of the cotton manufacture, the warp, which was made of linen yarn, was prepared for the loom by being bound on pegs fastened to the wall; but the invention of the warping mill, about 1760, introduced a better and more rapid method of performing the operation; and the subsequent improvements in spinning machinery produced cotton twist, which superseded the use of linen yarn. The difficulties of obtaining warp and weft being thus done away, still greater facilities were afforded to the trade by the supplies of English yarn to the amount of several thousand tons per year. It is estimated, that the twist and weft spun in Great Britain amounts in weight to one hundred and ten million pounds per annum. Nearly one-tenth is used in the making of lace, thread, and stockings; two-tenths are exported in twist, and the remaining seven-tenths are used in manufactures at home.

The annexed Engraving represents the Twist Factory of Messrs. Hyde, Wood, and Cook, in Oxford-street, MANCHESTER.

INFIRMARY, DISPENSARY, AND LUNATIC ASYLUM, MANCHESTER.

This threefold establishment had its origin in 1752. Several meetings had been held, to consider of the means by which an Infirmary might be established; but a number of difficulties seemed to threaten the entire failure of the project. Joseph Bancroft, Esq., a philanthropic character, thought, however, that an Infirmary only wanted a beginning, to ensure its ultimate success. He accordingly proposed to defray all the expenses for one year; and Charles White, Esq., a highly talented member of the surgical profession, volunteered his services for the furtherance of his object. A house was therefore engaged in Garden-street, Shude-hill, and, on the 24th of June, 1752, opened for out-patients; and, by the end of July, in-patients were admitted.

In 1754, the advantages of the Institution became so manifest, that the trustees purchased land from Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., and the foundation of a more suitable building was laid by James Massey, Esq., May 20, 1754.

The new Infirmary was opened in 1755. The subsequent additions are very considerable, and, at this time, there are not less than one hundred and sixty beds, appropriated to the use of patients.

In the year 1765, the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum was founded, and, in the spring of the following year, a suitable erection was completed for the reception of patients.

The establishment was rendered complete in 1792, by the addition of a Dispensary. A structure for the purpose was raised, adjoining the Infirmary, the expenses attending the erection of which were partly defrayed by sermons, preached in all the churches and chapels of the town and neighbourhood. The sums collected on these occasions amounted to £4297. 17s. 6d.

The Infirmary has recently undergone considerable alteration, and it is in contemplation to remove the Lunatic Asylum to some retired situation.

The inside of the buildings is distinguished by cleanliness, and the arrangements are adapted to enhance every comfort of which the patient's case will admit.

The Operation-room is upon the higher story, and all its appurtenances are calculated to give confidence to the surgeons, and to abridge the suffering, as well as tend to the safety, of the sufferers who require their assistance.

The Library is supplied with a good collection of books; and the Board-room is adorned with portraits of the benefactors to the Institution.

"The cleanliness and comfort," says Mr. Aston, in his 'Picture of MANCHESTER,' "which pervade every room, command applause; and the being who can examine them, without sensations of pride that so much real charity is practised upon earth, must either be very superior, or much inferior, to man."

SALFORD.

Salford, though a distinct township, a royal demesne, and governed by its own officers, forms a part of the town of MANCHESTER; with which it has communication by one iron and four stone bridges. It has three churches: Trinity Chapel, built on the site of another church, founded in 1635; St. Stephen's Church, consecrated July 23, 1794; and St. Philip's Church, consecrated September 21st, 1825. Salford has also two large Methodist Chapels; two Independent Chapels; two chapels where the doctrines of Emmanuel Swedenburg are taught; and one Unitarian chapel.

Till 1827, this township had no market. On Whit-Monday, and November 17th, annual fairs are held; the latter being for horses, cattle, and woollen cloth, and lasting for nearly the space of a fortnight.

According to the census in 1821, Salford then contained 4818 houses, 5549 families, and 25,772 inhabitants, of whom 12,453 were males, and 13,319 were females. Salford gives its name to the hundred in which it is situated.

The Public Buildings are represented in a series of Engravings, which we shall describe in order.

THE NEW BAILEY PRISON, LYING-IN HOSPITAL, &c. SALFORD.

The New Bailey Prison, forming the principal feature of the annexed Plate, was built after the plan of the celebrated John Howard, the philanthropist, and opened for the reception of prisoners in April, 1790. A rusticated stone building forms the entrance to the structure, and contains apartments for the turnkey and his family, and rooms for the confinement of suspected persons, previous to their committal by the magistrates. Over these is a large Sessions-room, in which the weekly and quarterly sessions are held. Adjoining this are withdrawing-rooms for the magistrates, council, jurors, &c. and a house for the governor of the prison.

The Lying-in Hospital was instituted May 5, 1790, when the subscribers engaged a building at the north-west end of the Old Bridge. It was not till 1796 that the Charity was removed to the present hospital in Stanley-street, which had been purchased for a comparatively small sum. In the year 1825-6, considerably upwards of 3000 poor married women received the benefits of this Institution.

The Deaf and Dumb School occupies part of the Hospital in Stanley-street. Twenty-four poor children, whose afflictions make them eligible objects for this charity, are here supported and educated. The expenses are defrayed by subscription; and the master of the school is allowed to take other pupils, labouring under similar privations, from parents who are able to pay for their education. This Institution is of recent date, (1825,) but its benevolent effects are already very considerable.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL, PARADISE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

There are two Unitarian Chapels in LIVERPOOL, one in Renshaw-street, and the other (shewn in the Engraving) in Paradise-street. The last mentioned structure is of an octagonal shape, uniting in the west with the main front, which occupies one face of the figure. Each side of the octagon exhibits two windows, and round the whole building runs an attic balustrade, ornamented with vases at the angular points. The centre of the edifice is occupied by a large octagonal lantern, having pilasters at the angles, surmounted with smaller vases. The structure is enclosed within a handsome railing and gateway, which contribute materially to its beauty and neat appearance. A pediment, of trifling projection, resting upon four half columns, gives a decorative and pleasing finish to the principal entrance.

The arrangements in the interior of the building are deserving of notice. It is well lighted, and in every respect commodious. The pews are comfortably lined, and chastely ornamented; and the pulpit, supported by six columns, with a double flight of stairs, occupies a prominent and well-chosen situation. Over the gallery, which is richly inlaid and veneered with mahogany and satin-wood, stands a handsome and well-toned organ.

The view, exhibited in the Engraving, is taken from the east end of Cable-street. The perspective traverses Paradise-street; in a line with which the front of the Chapel is situated. The extremity of the house, in the left-hand corner of the Plate, shows the continuation of Paradise-street, leading to Whitechapel. The direction of School-lane is pointed out by the carriage, &c. introduced in the same side of the Engraving. Passing the Unitarian Chapel, and the range of houses on the south, an opening occurs, leading to College-lane. The house on the right-hand stands partly in Paradise-street, and partly in Cable-street.

The Chapel in Renshaw-street is a plain handsome building of brick, having a stone front. The windows are circular-headed, and the front is finished off with a bold and handsome pediment. A fine-toned organ has been provided, to assist the choral services. Behind the Chapel is a spacious cemetery.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, STANHOPE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

This spacious and elegant Edifice is situated without the southern boundary of LIVERPOOL, formed by Parliament-street, in the suburban parts which pass under the general name of Harrington. This building has a stone front, with pediment, and a Doric portico supported by double columns. The whole structure is surrounded with palisades raised upon a high stone basement. The interior of the building is finished in a chaste Grecian style, that consists well with the exterior. A powerful fine-toned organ, by Bewsher and Fleetwood, gives solemnity to the services; and the "dim religious light"

falling through an oval window of stained glass, executed by Messrs. Lyon and Son, imparts a sacred shade to the communion table.

On the left-hand side of the Engraving, is shown the side of the Chapel, running parallel with the Park Road. Passing over the front of the edifice, we notice the continuation of Stanhope-street, out of which, on this side, is an opening into Grafton-street, and below that are timber-yards. In the extreme distance is shown the noble Mersey with its forest of masts, and the line of the Cheshire shore.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LIVERPOOL.

This noble and handsome structure, appropriated to dramatic and equestrian exhibitions, is situate in Great Charlotte street, in the immediate vicinity of St. John's Market, (see Plate of latter building.) It was built in 1825. The erection was begun in shares of £100 each, by Mr. Cooke, the equestrian, who occupied it for two seasons; but it was then only partially completed. It afterwards came into the possession of the present spirited proprietor, Richard Armistead, Esq., and under his auspices it has been brought to its present state of convenience and perfection. The total cost amounted to upwards of £18,500.

It is said, by those who have had opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject, that it may claim the distinction of preeminence, both as to extent of accommodation and splendour of decoration, over every similar erection in the kingdom. It is capable of accommodating from 3,000 to 4,000 spectators. The total length of the building is 135 feet by 76 feet wide. The roof presents a remarkable specimen of skilful carpentry, being so constructed as to span the whole breadth of the building, without any interior support. The stage is 51 feet long by 41½ feet, opening at the proscenium.

It is opened during the winter months, when the patent Theatre Royal is closed; and is at present rented under a lease by Mr. Ducrow, the proprietor of Astley's amphitheatre, London. Mr. Ducrow's extraordinary displays of elegant and daring skill, as the first equestrian of the age, aided by those of his numerous and very efficient company, form attractions for the public quite unprecedented in LIVERPOOL.

The audience part of the house is fitted up in the most convenient, tasteful, and brilliant style. The front of the three tiers of boxes, and of the galleries, presents to the eye a prevailing mass of crimson ground, enriched with burnished gold mouldings and ornaments. A large and splendid gas chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, and numerous subsidiary ones ranged round the front of the boxes, serve to shed over the whole place the glow and radiance of an Oriental palace.

During one part of the evening's performance, while the various displays of horsemanship are exhibited in the circle, the whole opening of the proscenium is occupied by an admirably executed representation of the Death of Nelson, on the deck of the Victory, painted as a huge picture contained in a gigantic gilt frame, richly ornamented with

emblematic nautical devices. At this period, the magnificent sweep of the body of the house, crowded with cheerful human faces, the rich and sparkling decorations so prodigally, yet tastefully, flung over every part; and the graceful evolutions of the numerous equestrian corps, remind us of those days

“ When ancient chivalry displayed
The pomp of her heroic games,
And crested chiefs and tissued dames
Assembled”——

The building consists of three stories, of which the lower one is rusticated. Four Corinthian pilasters support the pediment of the front. The passages and entrances are judiciously contrived, and the avenue leading to the boxes is adorned with busts, paintings, and other appropriate ornaments.

As a whole, for architectural beauty, and respectability of management, it forms one of the most creditable and conspicuous establishments in the town.

The extensive stabling, required for the accommodation of the large stud of horses, is ingeniously formed under the side wings of the stage.

SOUTH VIEW OF LIVERPOOL, FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWN-HALL.

This beautiful panoramic View of LIVERPOOL, embracing the most picturesque and interesting features of the town, concentrates many particulars which have been already exhibited in detail, and displays them in a light at once novel and commanding.

The noble avenue in the centre, forming the principal object in the picture, is Castle-street; at the extremity of which is seen the south wing of the Crescent.

The classic tower and elegant spire of St. George's Church, are seen, rising to a magnificent height, above the dense mass of buildings which surrounds them,—

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cypressi.—Virgil.

As the tall cypress lifts its head with pride,
High o'er the shrub that shelters at his side.

Translation.

In the back-ground of the View, and in a line with Castle-street, may be seen the tower of St. Thomas's Church; while more to the left, the Church of St. Michael forms a conspicuous, though distant object.

The situation of the Docks, which are concealed from the spectator by intervening buildings, is pointed out by the masts and rigging of the vessels, resting, like huge leviathans, within their spacious basins. Beyond these, the Mersey raises her urn of waters, across which numberless skiffs are stretching their white sails, and floating onward like insects in a summer's eve.

The reader, whilst surveying this bird's-eye View of LIVERPOOL, will be struck with the almost metropolitan extent and character of the town. As respects those features which have rendered it "the stronghold of commerce," he must candidly confess, that our modern Rome can offer no competition.

SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST VIEWS OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

This fine ecclesiastical edifice stands at the top of Bold-street, from whence one angle of its lofty and elegant tower is seen to great advantage. The whole of this costly erection is in a corresponding style of architecture, being constructed throughout on the most superb and decorative gothic model.

The fertile genius of Mr. Foster suggested the elegant design, which has been completed, under his superintendence, at the expense of the Corporation of LIVERPOOL. The beautiful simplicity of the interior contrasts strongly, yet pleasingly, with the florid architecture without; and a noble flight of steps at the west end, confers an air of grandeur on the principal entrance.

In the south-east View of the building, the castellated and embattled tower, the south aisle with its embattled parapet and rich spiracles, and the chancel with its superb buttresses and turrets, are exhibited with considerable fidelity. We may here remark, that gothic architecture, when compared with classic erections, has a decided advantage in richness of composition and picturesque effect. The latter please the judgment by the orderly disposition of their parts, the former delight the eye with an exuberant profusion of ornamental details, varying in effect according to the light; those are hallowed reminiscences of barbarous and feudal times, while these carry back the memory to the sun-lit eras of Athens and Rome.

The north-west View is much less angular than the above, and shows to great advantage the beautiful gothic windows and buttresses of the main building. The reader is here looking upon the edifice from the top of Renshaw-street. On the right hand is the extremity of Bold-street, and in the back-ground appears the tower of St. Mark's Church.

As a chaste specimen of the decorative gothic order, this church may vie with any similar erection in the kingdom; while its sublime character, so consistent with the uses to which it is appropriated, points it out to every feeling mind as one of those hallowed spots,

"Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

This structure, composed partly of brick and partly of stone, is situate in Peter-street, and was erected in 1793. The exterior of the building (see the Engraving) has a peculiarly neat and uniform appearance, and the interior arrangements conduce to comfort, and are consistent with the sacred character of the edifice. The organ, composed of three distinct parts, with more than twenty stops, possesses great richness and variety of tone, and the vocal department of the services is conducted with much solemnity and chastened effect. Originally there was much singularity in the disposition of the pulpit, but, in the year 1826, it was removed to its present and more appropriate situation.

A printed liturgy is made use of by the members of this Church; and the Rev. Richard Jones, who has conducted the worship for many years, addresses his congregation in a simple yet impressive style of eloquence, distinguished by all that ardour and energy which usually characterize extempore preaching. This amiable and disinterested minister has uniformly rejected all remuneration for his services, deeming the faithful discharge of his duty a better reward than "thousands of gold and silver."

Mr. Jones's followers uphold the doctrines of Emmanuel Swedenborg: a literal copy of their creed is given beneath.

"The members of the New Church believe in one God, who is a Being of infinite love, wisdom, and power, the Creator, Redeemer, and Regenerator of man: and that this God is the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is Jehovah in a glorified human form.

"They believe in the sacred Scripture, as being the Word of God, or the Divine truth itself: which is the fountain of wisdom to angels and men, and is able to make them wise unto salvation.

"They believe that, whosoever would be saved, must shun all evils as sins against God, and live a life according to the ten commandments.

"They believe, that when man dies as to his natural body, he rises again in a spiritual body, and will be judged according to his works; and that if he is good, he will go to heaven, and become an angel, and be happy for ever; but if he is wicked, he will go to hell, and become an infernal spirit, and be miserable for ever.

"They believe that Now is the time of the Second Coming of the Lord, and of the commencement of the New Church called the New Jerusalem."

A small burial ground is annexed to this sacred edifice, which was opened for the inhumation of the mortal remains of those who die in communion with the Church, by the Rev. William Cowherd and the Rev. Joseph Proud, on the 11th of April, 1793.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

This beautiful and venerable relic of "olden time" assimilates very nearly, both in its constitution, and in the character of its architecture, to our cathedrals. Like those splendid erections of feudal days, this structure is characterized by the space of ground it occupies, by magnificence of design, and by luxuriance of decoration. Over this building, also, as over them, the mist of half-forgotten ages has gathered; and whilst we gaze through the hallowed veil upon the labours of a race of men, long since returned to their dust, memory sheds her light upon the cloud, and invests the sacred pile with a gorgeous halo.

This edifice was originally erected by Thomas de la Warre, the eighth Baron of MANCHESTER, about A.D. 1422, and its noble founder procured the royal license, in the ninth year of Henry the Fifth, for the appropriation of the rectory, and the formation of the College, as originally endowed. The structure did not, however, reach completion in the hands of its pious projector: many enlargements and embellishments were added by successive wardens. The first of these, Sir John Huntingdon, it appears, built the choir of wood,* which was afterwards displaced by a stone fabric.

In 1485, Sir James Stanley becoming warden of the Collegiate Church, built the large Chapel on the north side, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. During his wardenship, the Church assumed very nearly the appearance which it presents in the present day.

Amidst the confusion of the civil wars, and the barbarous efforts of puritanical zeal, the Collegiate Church remained uninjured. Several reasons have been assigned for this: the most probable of any is, the circumstance of MANCHESTER, and the leading men in the neighbourhood, being devoted to the interests of the Parliament.

The several members of this Church, and their respective duties, appear to be the following:—

The Warden is appointed by the Crown to superintend the Church as Collegiate, to see that the Fellows do their duty, and to preach to them four times in the course of the year; he must likewise have the Collegiate part of the edifice kept in proper repair. He and the Fellows form a Chapter, for the management of all business connected with that division of the Church belonging exclusively to them.

The Fellows are elected in a Chapter, and are four in number. Their duties consist in reading the liturgy, morning and evening, every Sunday, and preaching twice during the day: this they do alternately. The Fellows of the College are the rectors of the parish.

Two Chaplains (who are also Vicars of the parish) are appointed to read prayers on week days; to marry, baptize, and perform the other ordinary ceremonies of religion. From the first Sunday in March to the last Sunday in September, they are enjoined to read the litany, and preach a sermon every Sabbath morning at seven o'clock.

* The whole edifice, as begun by the Lord de la Warre, was built of wood.

There are two Clerks; one of whom belongs to the College, and the other to the parish. The former of these is in effect a sinecure; and the latter is an office so lucrative, that not less than £800 has, on the occurrence of a vacancy, been offered for the nomination, though all the fees of the situation are shared with the Clerk of the College.*

The remaining members of the Church are, the Choristers and Organists, who differ in no respect from those of cathedrals.

The Collegiate Church of MANCHESTER includes also the parish church; the former occupying the choir and parts adjacent, and the latter the body of the building. On Sundays the service is restricted to the place commonly used in parish churches; but on week days, every day at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past three, or, in summer, at four, in the afternoon, it is performed, cathedral-like, in the choir, by the Chaplains and Choristers.

Our limits will not permit an extended description of this magnificent structure, or an enumeration of the various chapels, and other subordinate erections; a few general remarks will suffice to give it an interest in the estimation of every lover of the antique, but he must take an actual survey of the edifice before he can form an accurate idea of its peculiar features. So far as the accompanying Engraving extends, it exhibits, with much spirit and fidelity, the beautiful gothic work of the exterior, and will enable those who are familiar with cathedrals, to form a tolerably just conception of the general character of the building.

The exterior of the Church is conformable to the style of gothic architecture, as it existed in the fifteenth century; and nearly all the subsequent alterations and additions have been executed with reference to the original design.

The Chapels are now less interesting than they were formerly. They contain each a few monuments, possessing, however, no great merit as specimens of sculpture. The screens, leading into several of them, exhibit most exquisite workmanship.

* In 1825, the register of the Collegiate Church of Manchester stated the number of baptisms during the year, at 4,463; and of marriages at 2,963. Frequently not less than one hundred infants are brought, on one day, to be baptized. In the confusion incident to such a scene, it sometimes happens that wrong names are given to children, to the great annoyance of their friends; and more than once a boy's name has been given to a girl, and *vice versa*. On one occasion, the eccentric Chaplain, the late Rev. Joshua Brooks, christened an infant in direct opposition to the wishes of the parents. This circumstance occurred at the time when Buonaparte was in his first popularity. A child was brought to the Font: "Name this child!" said the Chaplain.—"Buonaparte," eagerly replied the father.—"Buonaparte be hanged!" (peevishly rejoined the Minister:) "George, I baptize thee in the name of the Father——" "I have one George already!" shouted the man: "I cannot help that," said Mr. Brooks; "this lad is George, however: we'll have none of your Jacobin names here."

Marriages are solemnized by wholesale at this Church. It is not uncommon to see ten or more couples standing at the altar together, when once reading the service does for all. One day, when, as is often the case, some of the parties were drunk, immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, one of the brides made her way up to the officiating Minister, and, in a whimpering tone, said, "You have married me to a wrong man!" "Settle it among yourselves," was the hasty and only reply of the Chaplain.

“The inside is solemnly grand.” Between the nave and the choir rises a beautiful gothic screen, which supported the magnificent organ, till the year 1829, when the latter was very judiciously removed to the west gallery: the small or choir organ being left in its original situation.

“The windows in the choir have many remains of the painted glass with which they were once ornamented. In some of them, very beautiful specimens of this long-neglected art are still visible. In the upper and smaller compartments, are still to be found the heads of (perhaps) several hundred saints, popes, monks, and benefactors to the Church. Some of these, when viewed with a good telescope from the inside, on a clear day, exhibit no little merit as specimens of early portrait painting.

“The choir, if those of cathedrals are excepted, is, without doubt, the finest, taken in all its parts, in the kingdom; and, in some particulars, few cathedrals excel it. The tabernacle work is perhaps unrivalled in this island.” “The view from the communion steps, towards the body of the Church, is truly magnificent. It is from hence that the harmony of the design of the choir is most visible. The organs contribute to the grandeur of the view, as much as the stalls, and the tabernacle work above them, do to the picturesque.”*

The height of the tower on the outside, including the pinnacles, is 120 feet; the whole length of the building is 132 feet, and the breadth 147 feet.

HULTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

The parish of Dean, in the Hundred of Salford, contains ten townships, of which three have the same name: viz. Little-Hulton, Middle-Hulton, and Over-Hulton. In 1821, the latter place contained only five hundred and ninety-one persons, and the annual value was then estimated at £2,125.

Hulton Park, situated in this township, is the residence of William Hulton, Esq. the sole proprietor of the soil, who is not only, by the intermarriages of his ancestors, collaterally allied to the ancient nobility, but is also a lineal descendant from the First Edward. The decision and energy which this gentleman has brought to the discharge of his public duties as a magistrate, on the most trying occasions, have connected his name with the principal judicial concerns of the county.

The illustrative Engraving exhibits a faithful and spirited representation of the Hall, and surrounding shrubbery. During the many centuries that the “Hulton of the Park” (the ancient designation of the heads of the family) have resided here, several mansions must have fallen into decay, and been replaced by others, though we have not the means of ascertaining the fact.

Over-Hulton is four miles and a half south-south-west of Bolton, and twelve miles west-north-west of Manchester.

* For an elaborate description of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, see Aston's “Picture of Manchester.”

TODMORDEN HALL, VALE OF TODMORDEN.

TODMORDEN, a small but thriving town, situated towards the eastern limits of the county, stands partly in the parish of Rochdale and Hundred of Salford, and partly in the parish of Halifax in the West-Riding of the county of York, in a picturesque valley, called the Vale of Todmorden.

“A branch of the family of Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, was established at Todmorden as early as the time of Edward III.,” and continued to reside there occasionally for nearly four centuries, till, in 1700, the possessions were dissipated, and the estates consigned to other hands.

The Manor House itself was rebuilt by Saville Radcliffe, Esq. about the beginning of the reign of Charles I., as appears from his arms yet remaining in one of the rooms, and from his impaling the coat of Katharine Hyde of Norbury, his last wife.

The Todmorden Hall Estates, about the year 1796, were purchased by Anthony Crossley, eldest son of John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe; and, some years previous, under his direction, the ancient Church had been rebuilt by subscription, at a cost of £606, a considerable share of which expense was defrayed by himself. The Todmorden possessions belong to Mrs. Ann Taylor, his only daughter, who resides in the Hall. The estate of Scaitcliffe, which has remained uninterruptedly in the same family from the time of the Saxons, is now the property of the eldest representative, John Crossley, Esq.

Todmorden Vale possesses the three great requisites for manufacturing prosperity—building materials, coal, and water communication. In 1829, not less than 90,000 lbs. of cotton-yarn were spun weekly in the township and the vicinity; and 2,000 pieces of calico, not to mention other articles, were produced in the same space of time. The market is on Thursday; there is a fair for cattle, held on the first Thursday in every month; and two annual fairs for live stock and general traffic, held, the one on the Thursday before Easter, and the other on Michaelmas day. Baines, in his History of the County Palatine of Lancaster, has this concluding remark, in reference to Todmorden:—“Wealth has happily increased as fast as men; unlike large towns, there is here room for expansion, and the valley of Todmorden is studded with cheerful habitations, equally distant from splendour on the one hand, and penury on the other.”

The Eagle-Crag, in the vale of Todmorden, is the site of an old tradition connected with the house of Stanley; which has been wrought into a narrative of considerable interest by Mr. Roby, in his “Traditions of Lancashire.”

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN'S MARKET, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—TWO VIEWS.

This extensive building, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Queen-square, Clayton-square, and Williamson-square, was designed by Mr. Foster, and erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, at an expense of £35,000. The edifice was begun in August, 1820, and finished in the month of February, 1822.

The principal front of the Market (shown in the Engraving) is in Great Charlotte-street, and faces the Amphitheatre. It is built of brick, with the exception of the foundations, entrances, and cornices, which are of massy stone. The roof consists of five ranges, two of them being considerably elevated, to admit side-lights, that swing upon their centres, and afford a free circulation of air. There are 136 windows in the upper and lower tiers, taken together. The building measures 183 yards in length, and 45 yards in breadth; and occupies a space equal to nearly two statute acres. Eight spacious entrances, three in Great Charlotte-street, three in Market-street, and one at each end, lead into the interior of the structure.

Viewed from the inside, the building appears to the amazed spectator as one large, well-formed, and lightly-painted hall, in comparison with which most buildings of a similar character are insignificant. The interior is divided into five avenues, supported by four rows of cast-iron pillars, 25 feet high. The walls are lined by fifty-eight shops and four offices; the latter being for the use of the superintendent of the Market, the toll-collectors, and the weighers of provisions. One hundred and forty-four gas-lights illuminate the building by night. Four pumps, one of which supplies hot water, are disposed in different parts of the Market; and every evening the place is thoroughly cleansed by twelve scavengers engaged for that purpose. After the gates are closed, two watchmen remain within, to guard the property from depredation.

The principal market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; but there is a considerable market every day. The regulations are adapted for the equal protection of the buyer and seller; and the rates of portorage being clearly understood, any exorbitant demand by the carriers is effectually prevented. The persons employed in the latter capacity, who have badges on their arms, are deemed most trust-worthy.

“The rents charged in this Market are as follows:—Shops, £18 per annum; cellars, (of which there are 29,) £5; butchers' stalls, £8; the corner ones, £10; vegetable and fruit stalls, £6; potato-compartments, £3; the corner ones, £3. 4s.; table-compartments, £1. 12s.; bench-compartments, 12s.; outer fish-standings, £8; the inner ones, £4. Occupiers of shops pay £2. 12s. per annum each for a gas-light.”

BIRKENHEAD AND THE CHESHIRE SHORE, FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Engraving presents the reader with a view of the village of Birkenhead, and the bold outline of the Cheshire shore, as seen from Liverpool. Taking in a foreground, composed of interesting details connected with commercial life, the spectator's eye is carried across the waters of the Mersey, presenting at intervals all the varieties of floating machinery, and embraces a wide extent of country lying on the opposite shore.

A considerable portion of antiquarian interest attaches to Birkenhead. Some historical particulars relative to the Priory will be found at page 24 of this work.

THE BLACK-ROCK FORT AND LIGHTHOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

Black-Rock Fort, standing on the Rock-point, presents not only an excellent structure of defence to the port and town of LIVERPOOL, but is likewise a most pleasing and interesting object at the entrance of the river. It is built in the form of a trapezoid, covering a surface of between three and four thousand square yards. At each of the angles nearest to the main land is a circular tower, flanking the rear front. The external wall varies in height, partly owing to the general irregularity of the rock's surface. The west, or principal front, mounting six thirty-two pounders, exceeds two hundred feet in length, and is from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet high. The front between the north-west and north-east angles is upwards of one hundred and fifty feet long, and from twenty-nine to thirty-one feet high, and mounts four guns. The fourth side, fronting the main land, is well flanked by the two towers above mentioned, and has an escarp, varying from thirty-one to thirty-three feet in height. This front is occupied with barracks.

The exterior wall of the barracks discovers twelve loop-holes for musketry, to fire upon the approach to the fort, which leads through a handsome gate-way of the Tuscan order. The entrance is by a stone bridge of three arches, connected with a wooden drawbridge. A large bomb-proof magazine, capable of containing many hundred barrels of powder, is built in the middle of the fort. This military structure was erected from the design and under the direction of Captain Kitson, of the Royal Engineers.

Beyond the battery stands the Lighthouse, erected by the Corporation of LIVERPOOL, at an expense of about £35,000. This admirable specimen of Mr. Foster's architectural skill rises to the height of ninety feet above the level of the rock, and is surmounted by a lantern, which, throwing its light to a great distance out at sea, affords considerable security to inward-bound vessels. The diameter of the building, at the base, is thirty-five feet, diminishing upwards to the lantern. The masonry is perfectly solid to the height of thirty-two feet; then commences a spiral staircase, communicating with the room appropriated to the use of the men who superintend the building.

The Engraving presents a faithful and picturesque representation of the subjects we have described, executed with much graphic talent. The outward-bound vessel and pilot-boat, the bold front of the battery, the lighthouse, the boat in foreground, the broad masses of clouds, and the chafing waters—are noble details for the artist's use; and it must be confessed, that both the limner and engraver have employed them to considerable advantage on the present occasion.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, SALFORD.

This Church, (erected by order of parliament, at a cost of £14,000,) stands on the north side of Bank Parade, Salford. The foundation-stone of this unique Ionic structure was laid in November, 1822; and, on the 21st of September, 1825, the building was consecrated to divine uses. A great similarity exists between this edifice and the new Church at Camden Town, near London.

IRWELL-STREET METHODIST CHAPEL, SALFORD.

This building was opened for divine worship on the 13th of October, 1826. It is capable of accommodating about eighteen hundred persons. Four hundred of the sittings are free. The front of the Chapel (see Engraving) is finished off with a noble cornice, two elegant wings, and a light Ionic portico surmounted by a pediment, and supported by four fluted columns.

Sixty years since, the Methodists were not possessed of a single edifice in Manchester, or its environs, which would contain two hundred persons; now, however, they are furnished with a number of neat, nay, even splendid erections, adapted to contain, at least, ten thousand. The year 1826 is memorable in the annals of Wesleyan Methodism, four very large and handsome Chapels having been opened at that auspicious era.

THE OLD MARKET-PLACE, DEANSGATE, BOLTON.

Bolton-le-moors, commonly called Bolton, is a market-town and parish in the hundred of Salford, and deanery of Manchester, consisting of two distinct townships, separated by a small rivulet—the one named Great Bolton, and the other Little Bolton. The two townships together contain about six thousand houses, and upwards of thirty thousand inhabitants. The market-day is on Monday; and fairs are held on July 19, and Oct. 2, for cattle, horses, cheese, &c.

For some years past the spirit of public improvement has been making rapid strides in Bolton, by the erection of splendid buildings for commercial purposes, handsome squares, and elegant places of amusement. The gas and water works also are eminently deserving of notice. The manufacture of cotton, which has now become a principal source of

national wealth, originated in this place. Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary, and Lempriere, author of the Classical Dictionary, were both at different periods masters of the Grammar-school at Bolton. Sir Richard Arkwright, also, lived in this town; and during the time he was engaged in endeavouring to improve the Machines for spinning cotton, he followed the humble occupation of a barber.

The Old Market-place at Bolton, derives very considerable interest from its exhibiting the spot where the brave and loyal James, Earl of Derby, suffered death on a public scaffold, October 1651. Opposite to the building, distinguished by a number of crosses, is the place where he submitted to the executioner, for his devoted attachment to an ungrateful prince.*

Blome, an ancient topographer, remarks, that—"Boulton, seated on the river Irwell, a fair well-built town, with broad streets, hath a market on Mondays, which is very good for *clothing* and *provisions*; and it is a place of great trade for *fustians*."

STEAM-ENGINE MANUFACTORY, AND IRON-WORKS, BOLTON.

The extensive Steam-engine Manufactory and Iron Works of Messrs. Rothwell, Hick, and Co. at Bolton, (represented in the Engraving,) are employed not only in manufacturing and providing steam-engines and mill-work for the numerous spinning factories, bleach works, calico-printing establishments, collieries, &c. in the immediate neighbourhood, but also in the fabrication of steam-engines, sugar-mills, &c. for our Colonies abroad, in the transit of which the proprietors of these works will soon have the greatest facilities. An extensive branch of the Bolton and Leigh rail-road is carried through their premises, by which means heavy castings, placed upon carriages constructed for the purpose, are removed from place to place by two or three men, with greater ease than in the ordinary way by as many horses. This rail-road, which is completed to the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Leigh, a distance of eight miles, will soon be connected by a short-branch to the Manchester and Liverpool rail-road, and form part of that grand national undertaking. A steam conveyance for goods and passengers will shortly be established between this town and Liverpool, several locomotive steam-engines for that purpose being now in progress.

TURTON TOWER.

Turton is a township five miles north of Bolton-le-moors, under which parish it has a chapel of ease. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of M. Green, Esq.

In this chapelry is still existing an ancient Tower, consisting of four stories, with an embattled parapet, in which are deposited some curious relics of ancient armour.—“In

* Many interesting particulars relating to the Derby family, will be found in the description of Knowsley Hall, at page 20.

Camden's time, Turton Tower was the residence of the illustrious family of Orell; subsequently it has been inhabited by the Chethams and the Greens; and is now occupied by a yeoman."

HALL I'TH' WOOD, NEAR BOLTON.

Considerable obscurity invests the ancient history of this antiquated edifice. Of several dates, existing upon various parts of the building, the earliest is 1591. The first owner, on record, was ——— Brownley, Esq.; but the period of his ownership cannot now be ascertained. It afterwards passed into the Morris family, who built the stone front of the house, upon which is inscribed

1648
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The Starkie family, the present proprietors, are said by some to have obtained possession of this property by marriage; but the general opinion seems to be, that it passed from the Morrises through an informality in a mortgage, and that all the papers found in the house, concerning its early history, were destroyed.

In 1770, part of this old mansion was occupied by Mr. Samuel Crompton, an inhabitant of the parish of Bolton; and it was here that he invented and constructed a machine, which, from its combining the principles of the spinning-jenny and the water-frame, was named a *mule*. The progressive improvements in the manufacture of muslins and cambrics, that resulted from Mr. Crompton's scientific labours, occasioned the latter to be brought under the consideration of parliament, when a grant of £5000 was awarded to the inventor; and, a few years before his death, several of his townsmen raised a sum of money, amongst his friends in the neighbourhood, sufficient to purchase him a comfortable annuity, which he was enjoying at the period of his decease.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL.

An act of parliament for the construction of this fine Dock was obtained 51st Geo. III., and the foundation-stone laid in the year 1815. On the 19th of July, 1821, being the day of His late Majesty's (George IV.) coronation, it was opened with much ceremony.

This Dock, yielding in extent to the Queen's Dock only, is 500 yards long, and 106 broad; and covers an area of 53,854 yards. It has gates, 45 feet wide and 34 feet deep, with locks, at each end; the latter being so constructed as to admit vessels in and out at half-tide. It is enclosed within a lofty brick wall; at the north end of which is a dwelling-house, with suitable offices, for the dock-master. The quays are spacious, and are provided with sheds, to shelter the merchandise from the effects of weather.

Along the west side, nearest the river, runs the Marine Parade, 750 yards long and 11 yards broad; from which a delightful view of the shipping is obtained.

THE DUKE'S DOCK, AND WAREHOUSES, LIVERPOOL.

The Dock, and contiguous Warehouses, shown in the Engraving, are the property of the executors of Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater; and were constructed for the use of the flat-bottomed boats which ply on the Duke's Canal, and for the reception of merchandise.

The Duke is said to have projected an extensive plan of canal navigation before he was of age; which, on coming to his fortune, he began to put into execution, under the direction of Mr. James Brindley; who, having acquired considerable fame as an engineer, directed his fertile genius to the accomplishment of this great object. Happily for Mr. Brindley, and for his country, the Duke's patronage was sufficiently powerful to counteract the opposition which was raised against the undertaking; otherwise the obstinate attachment of the public to established customs, might have rendered abortive one of the noblest projects that were ever contrived or executed.

The Duke possessed an estate at Worsley, about seven miles from Manchester, rich in coal mines, which yielded but little advantage, owing to the great expense attending the removal of the product to a suitable market. Sensible of the utility of a canal from Worsley to Manchester, his Grace consulted Mr. Brindley on the subject, who, after a survey of the country, declared the scheme practicable. An act of parliament was therefore obtained in the year 1758-9 for this purpose.

When the canal had been completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, the engineer proposed to carry it across that river by means of an aqueduct, 39 feet above the surface of the water. This project was much derided: but, in the course of ten months, the work was finished; and the first boat sailed over it July 17th, 1761. The canal was then continued to Manchester.

The Duke now extended his views to Liverpool, and obtained, in 1762, an act of parliament for branching his canal to the tide-way in the Mersey. The difficulties with which the engineer had to contend in the prosecution of this part of the work, and the ingenious expedients which he adopted to overcome them, impressed the public with a just sense of his extraordinary abilities, and gave a decisive impulse to the infant project of canal navigation.

About the commencement of the present century, Duke's Warehouses were constructed for the use of merchandise brought into the Docks. These works (shown in the Engraving) form one of the bustling scenes of LIVERPOOL, which strike a visitor with surprise and admiration. The foreground of the View is occupied by Wapping, the continuation of which, running north and south, extends, to a distance of nearly three miles, along the whole range of the Docks; and is constantly crowded with all the noisy vehicles of commerce, and a moving tide of people.

Further on in the Engraving, are seen the Quays, laden with the rich treasures of the internal trade of the country. The ponderous building, on the left, includes the Warehouses before-mentioned. A branch of the Dock runs under the large arch-way seen in the side of this structure; and affords vessels the convenience of taking in and discharging, without exposure to the weather.

Duke's Dock, of which an end view only is presented in the Plate, is situate about the centre of the line of the Corporation Docks. It is generally understood, that very liberal offers have been made, by the Liverpool-Dock Trustees, for the purchase of the Bridgewater property; but the proprietors are, it seems, too well aware of the value of their central situation, to part with it.

So long as commerce shall continue to be the distinguishing feature of this country, the names of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, and Mr. James Brindley, will be held in grateful remembrance.

STORRS, WINDERMERE LAKE.

Storrs, the magnificent residence of Colonel John Bolton, an extensive ship-owner of Liverpool, stands in a beautiful and picturesque situation on the margin of Windermere Lake. This structure is of modern date: yet, though we cannot carry back its history through ancient annals, or decorate it with gleanings of traditional lore, it derives a proud interest from its being the habitation of an active and enterprising Englishman; and the occasional calm retreat of an English statesman, whose deeply regretted decease left the vessel of our State unhelmed. Here, relieved for a time from the crushing weight of legislative occupations, the late Mr. Canning recreated with his friend, the distinguished owner of the mansion; here he restored, in some measure, the elasticity of a mind, whose lofty energies were ultimately, and, for our country, we may say prematurely, exhausted in the preservation of a nation's welfare.

Windermere, or Winandermere, is a large lake on the eastern border of Lancashire, and divides the district of Furness from Westmoreland. The water, occupying an area of about fifteen miles in length by one in breadth, has been ascertained by soundings to be 201 feet in the greatest depth. The bottom of the lake in the middle of the stream, is a smooth rock; and in many places the sides are perpendicular. This vast reservoir is formed by the junction of the rivers Brathay and Rothay, at the west corner of the lake. At the southern end it terminates at Newby-bridge, whence the waters usually fall with great rapidity through the channel of the Leven-river, and in their course form several cascades over the cragged rocks.—Before leaving the subject, we may suggest to the English tourist, who travels "in search of the picturesque," whether a visit to the lakes of Westmoreland does not supersede the necessity of a journey to Switzerland. The taste of an Englishman must be deemed rather *outré*, when he learns, for the first time, at Geneva, that the lakes of his own country are beautiful.

FURNESS ABBEY, IN THE VALE OF NIGHTSHADE.

The ruins of Furness Abbey, though exceedingly picturesque, are comparatively but little known, owing to their peninsular situation, which obliges the tourist who visits them to leave the line of his route.

Furness is a district twenty-five miles in length, and six miles in width, comprehending the whole of that division of the county of Lancaster, called Lonsdale north of the Sands, with the exception of the parish of Cartmel. It is divided into High and Low Furness; though the line of demarcation cannot be very clearly defined.

This district was awarded by the Conqueror to Roger de Poictou; but it afterwards reverted to the crown, in consequence of the defection of the Norman baron. It was then given to Stephen, Earl of Mortaigne, (subsequently, King of England,) who conferred it on the Abbey of Furness; by which institution it was held till the dissolution of the monasteries, when it again returned to the crown, and became parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1622, Charles II. bestowed this property on the Duke of Albemarle and his heirs, with all the rights, privileges, and jurisdictions appertaining thereto. The possessions of this nobleman descended by marriage to the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Beaulieu, by whom the lordship of Furness is now held.

The ancient glory of the district of Furness was the Abbey, situated in a valley, called *Behamsgill*—"the glen of the deadly nightshade," at a distance of about a mile south of the town of Dalton. This building was founded in the *nones* (the 7th) of July, 1127, by a body of Cistercian monks, with Ewan, the first Abbot, at their head, and dedicated to St. Mary.

Ewan and his monks arrived in England in 1124, and seated themselves in the centre of the county of Lancaster, in a monastic building, already established at Tulket, near Preston. The Abbot having chosen a favourable site for the erection of his house, was enabled, from the abundance of materials, and through the patronage of Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, to construct a sanctuary, almost sufficiently stable to defy the ravages of time itself.

At the dissolution, in the time of Henry VIII., Furness Abbey was endowed with a revenue of about £800 per annum, exclusive of other property. "The interval between abandonment and ruin, in an edifice of this nature," Baines observes, "is generally short: soon after the appropriation of the funds to the use of the state, the building itself began to decay; and a structure that would have weathered the storms of a thousand winters, if cherished and supported by monastic hospitality and timely reparations, soon sunk into a state of dilapidation."

The windings of the glen, or vale of nightshade, conceal these venerable ruins till they are closely approached; and the roads leading to them are margined with a few ancient oaks, stretching their broad branches entirely across the avenues. The northern gate of

the Abbey presents a beautiful Gothic arch luxuriantly festooned with nightshade, and overshadowed on the right, by a thick grove of plane trees, with oak and beech inter-mixed. These picturesque objects lead the eye onward to the ruins, which are seen through the dark archway lying in remote perspective. "The principal features are the great northern window, and part of the eastern choir, with glimpses of shattered arches and stately walls beyond, caught between the gaping casements."

The Abbey is built of a pale red stone, dug from the neighbouring rocks, which time, however, has changed to a tint of dusky brown. The finest view of the ruins is on the east side, where, beyond the vast shattered frame that once contained a richly painted window, are seen the choir and distant arches, remains of the nave, closed by the woods. This perspective measures about 287 feet in length, the choir part being thirty-eight feet wide inside, and the nave seventy feet. The walls, as now standing, are fifty-four feet high, and five feet in thickness. Southward of the choir are the remains of the chapter-house, cloisters, and school-house; the latter building being the only part of the Abbey which still boasts a roof.

Of the large quadrangular court on the west side of the church, little vestige now appears, except the foundation of a range of cloisters, under the shade of which the monks passed in procession on days of high solemnity. What was the belfry, is now a detached ruin, exhibiting an appearance of picturesque grandeur.

The insulated situation of the monastery, and the deep forests which surrounded it, secured this institution from the depredations of the Scots, who were constantly harassing the borders. On a summit over the Abbey are the remains of a watch-tower, raised by the society for their further security.

The temporal power of the Abbot of Furness was very great; and the services he rendered the House of Lancaster during the civil wars, obtained for the monastery a considerable accession of wealth.

Mr. Baines concludes his description of the ruins of Furness Abbey with this nervous remark.—"The hand of decay is here continually at work, but owing to the original strength of the erection, and to its seclusion from the busy haunts of men, the ruin will probably survive longer than the building stood in its pristine glory, when the Abbot was monarch of Furness, and the Abbey was the school and the tomb of successive generations of the most elevated portion of the inhabitants."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HULME, NEAR MANCHESTER.

Hulme, a hamlet in the parish of Manchester, from which it is separated by the river Medlock, would, if it were detached from the parent town, rank as a considerable place, owing to the number and respectable character of its buildings. There are in this township commodious barracks, usually occupied by a squadron of horse.

St. George's Church, Hulme, is an elegant edifice; the foundation of which was laid by the Bishop of Chester, in September, 1826. It is provided with free sittings; and was built from the funds allowed by parliament.

This structure is not less richly decorated than many ancient Gothic edifices; the design is noble, and the *tout ensemble* exceedingly chaste.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CAMP FIELD, MANCHESTER.

This beautiful specimen of the modern Gothic, is one of the churches built by parliament. It was erected from the design and under the direction of Mr. Barry, of whose architectural genius and taste, it is a creditable production. The edifice stands upon the site of the ancient *Mancunium*; and, perhaps, occupies the identical spot on which the first Christian temple that was erected in the town formerly stood.

This Church contains six hundred free sittings, for the use of the poor. The elegance of the interior excites the particular attention of strangers; and the light lantern tower and spire are objects of general admiration.

HEATON-HOUSE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

This elegant structure, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, a lineal descendant of the ancient Barons of Malpas, is situate in a fine part of the county, at the distance of four miles north-east from Manchester.

The Heaton estate, forming part of the township of Little Heaton, in the parish of Prestwich, came into the hands of the Egerton family, in the reign of Queen Anne. The present noble possessor, being the sixth in regular descent, inherits this princely domain from his great-grandfather, Sir John Egerton, Bart. of Wrine Hall, Staffordshire, who, in the reign of James II., married Elizabeth (in good time sole heiress) of William Holland, Esq. of Heaton and Denton, the last male of a very ancient family, which had the honour, at various times, of uniting itself, not only to the peerage, but with royalty itself.

The mansion, which is a modern stone edifice, built by the first Earl of Wilton, (the grandfather of the present proprietor,) from designs by the late Samuel Wyatt, Esq., occupies a commanding situation, in the midst of a fine park, abounding with trees and plantations, and containing a capital private race-course, on which races are annually run.

The Ionic order in the centre of the building is semicircular, and surmounted with a dome; and the colonnades, connecting with the wings of the structure, terminate in two octangular pavilions. On an apparently inconsiderable eminence, at no great distance from the house, stands a circular temple, from which are obtained extensive views into Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

IRLAM-HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

Irlam is a hamlet, in the township of Barton and parish of Eccles, situate eight miles west-south-west of Manchester.

Irlam-Hall, the property of John Greaves, Esq. stands at a short distance from this hamlet. The building was erected in the time of Elizabeth; and is characterized by substantial comfort, rather than by elegance. The father of the present owner obtained possession of the Hall, with its demesnes, by purchase.

FAIRFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

The Church of the United Brethren, (commonly called Moravians) was formed in the beginning of the 15th century, by some of the followers of John Huss, of Prague. Having obtained a retreat at Lititz, in the mountainous parts of Moravia, they were solicitous to receive and perpetuate episcopal ordination; they, therefore, selected three of their ministers, who were consecrated Bishops, by Stephen, Bishop of the Waldenses, assisted by another prelate of that church. A violent decree was not long after issued against the Brethren, and commanded to be read from all the pulpits of Bohemia. The prisons were crowded with the members of their church: of these, many perished in dungeons; and the remainder fled to thick forests, where they spent their hours in reading the Scriptures and in prayer.

The Moravians appeared in England about the middle of the last century; when their doctrines, discipline, character, and history, having been scrupulously examined in committees of both houses of parliament, a bill was, in 1748, passed in their favour, with the unanimous consent of the Bishops, in which they were fully acknowledged by the British legislature to be, "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church, which had been countenanced and relieved by the Kings of England, his Majesty's predecessors."

The Brethren have now several settlements and congregations in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Their missions among the heathens, which were begun in the year 1732, have of late years attracted general attention.

Fairfield, near Manchester, one of the settlements of the United Brethren, was built in the year 1784-5. It lies four miles east of Manchester, near the road from that town to Ashton. The ground-plot is laid out with much taste, and forms a commodious square. The front consists of several large well-built houses, with the Chapel in the centre. Rows of dwelling-houses complete the square, round which runs a broad paved street with flagged foot-paths. In the front there is a succession of well-cultivated gardens. The burial

ground is opposite the Chapel. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 300. An academy for young gentlemen, and a seminary for young ladies, have long been established in this place, at which children of all denominations receive their education. Here is also an institution called the Sisters' House, the voluntary residence of unmarried females; all of whom belong to the Church of the United Brethren. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in executing the celebrated Moravian needlework, for which a depository is established in the house. There is a good Inn in this settlement, for the accommodation of strangers.

STAMFORD-STREET, ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.

The town of Ashton, in the hundred of Salford and deanery of Manchester, is situate on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Tame. It has been greatly enlarged within the last twenty years, and the new erections are on a scale of elegance and usefulness; but the old streets are inconveniently narrow. Henry the Sixth granted to this town a patent for holding a weekly market, every Wednesday; in 1762, however, it was discontinued, and the charter has never been revived.

Ashton, though now disfranchised, was anciently a borough; and a power of life and death was formerly vested in the Assheton family, the lords of the manor. This house failing in the male line, the possessions passed by marriage, early in the 16th century, into the hands of Sir William Booth, an ancestor of the Earls of Warrington. The manor is now held by a descendant of that family, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who represents the families of Grey and Booth, and enjoys the honours and estates of those ancient houses.

On the 24th October, 1821, the foundation of a magnificent Gothic church was laid by Dr. Law, bishop of the diocese; which was completed under the direction of the parliamentary commissioners, at a cost of £14,000. The Sunday-schools, connected with the various places of worship, are respectably conducted, and supported with great liberality. The followers of Johanna Southcote are very numerous in this town; and the singularity of their appearance, being bearded like Polish Jews, renders them objects of curiosity to strangers.

The canals in the neighbourhood of Ashton furnish ample conveyance for its natural products, coal and peat; and also for its manufactured articles, calicoes, gingham, and muslins. The population, which has increased proportionally with its wealth and importance, is now, perhaps, little short of thirty thousand. Two annual fairs are held by patent, granted by Henry the Sixth; and four others, of which the charters are more recent.

On Easter Monday, at Ashton, a singular ceremony takes place annually, which appears to be meant as an expression of popular abhorrence to the memory of Sir Ralph Assheton. Its origin has been traced, by Dr. Hibbert, to a species of ancient

manorial perambulation, called *guld riding*, the object of which was to extirpate the corn-marygolds. On inspection of his grounds, every farmer was liable to forfeit a wether sheep for each stock of *guld* found amongst his corn. In the time of Henry VI., Sir Ralph Assheton, a nobleman of great authority, was accustomed on a certain day in the spring, to make his appearance in the manor clad in black armour, mounted on a charger, and attended by a numerous retinue, in order to levy penalties on those who had not cleared their lands of the obnoxious weed. The tenants regarded this interference as a tyrannical intrusion; and to this day a sentiment of horror attaches to the name of the *Black Knight* of Assheton. The subjoined traditional lines serve to show the dread in which he was held by his tenantry:—

“ Sweet Jesu, for thy mercy’s sake,
And for thy bitter passion;
Save us from the axe of the Tower,
And from Sir Ralph of Assheton.”

On the death of the *guld rider*, a small sum of money (formerly 10s. now 5s.) was reserved from the estate, to perpetuate, in an annual ceremony, the yearly riding of the *Black Knight*.

The manner of the ceremony is as follows:—An effigy of a man in armour is deridingly emblazoned with some emblem of the occupation of the first (or *last*) couple linked together in the course of the preceding twelvemonth. The *Black Lad* (so the effigy is called) is then placed on horseback, and led in procession round the town; after which it is dismounted, and made a shooting butt for every idle person who possesses a rusty firelock and a few pence to purchase ammunition.

From this singular legend, Mr. Roby has woven a tale of romantic interest in his “*Traditions of Lancashire.*”

Ashton is seven miles east of Manchester, and one hundred and eighty-six north-west by north of London.

FOXHOLES, NEAR ROCHDALE.

Foxholes, situate on the easterly side of the town of Rochdale, is the seat of John Entwisle, Esq. The modern erection of free-stone was built in 1792, by the father of the present possessor, on the site of the old hall.

The family of Entwisle, of great antiquity in the county of Lancaster, was originally seated at a place of the same name; which is described by Camden as a neat and elegant house, formerly belonging to the Entwisles.

In the 16th century, the family, quitting the above-named residence, fixed their abode at Foxholes.

One of its members, Sir B. Entwisle, distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and in the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. He fell at the second battle of St. Alban's; and was there buried in St. Peter's church.*

BIRCH-HOUSE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

Birch-House, in the township of Farnworth, is the seat of John Bentley, Esq. and stands on the road between Manchester and Bolton, at a distance of eight miles from the former place.

Previous to the erection of those numerous modern edifices, which commercial wealth has scattered over the county of Lancaster, this venerable mansion was deemed a residence of very considerable importance.

This structure, built in the reign of Charles I., bears date 1641, and is in the style of architecture adopted in most of the mansions of that period. For a considerable time, it was the seat of the Rishtons, an ancient Lancashire family, who purchased the estate in 1573, from Robert Worsley, Esq. of Bothes. Subsequently it came into the possession of the Dornings, and was afterwards the property and residence of Dorning Rasbotham, Esq. (author of the tragedy of Codrus, &c.) an active magistrate of this county, who also served the office of High Sheriff. From the late John Bentley, Esq. (who pulled down and rebuilt a part of the house) it descended to his son, the present proprietor.

ASHTON HALL, NEAR LANCASTER.

Ashton Hall, the property of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, is situate three miles south of Lancaster.

This antique mansion is seated in the midst of a beautiful park, through which a small rivulet winds its course, and falls into the estuary of the Lune. From some of the eminences in the park, the eye can traverse to a considerable distance in the direction of Morecambe bay, and the Irish sea; while the views eastward present fine specimens of sylvan scenery, and those to the southwest and northwest exhibit an assemblage of picturesque objects comprising the river Lune, the ocean, jutting headlands, and distant mountains.

Ashton Hall was the residence of the ancient family of Assheton, and is supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century. John Wood, Esq. is the present inhabitant.

* The battle of Agincourt occurred in 1415, and the second battle of St. Alban's in 1461; if, therefore, we suppose this gallant soldier to have been twenty years of age at the period when the field of Agincourt was contested, he must have numbered sixty-six years, ere, at St. Alban's, "his free-born spirit fled."

CONISHEAD PRIORY.

Conishead Priory, in the parish of Ulverstone, was originally a hospital, founded about A. D. 1172, by Gabriel de Pennington, with the consent of William de Lancaster, lord of the manor, for the relief of poor, decrepit, indigent persons, and lepers. The valuable endowments of the hospital soon excited the cupidity of the monks, who in their benevolence, converted the hospital into a priory, and took charge both of the land and of the poor. When Henry VIII. dismantled the priory, it was valued at £161. 5s. 9d. per annum; and the lead, timber, and other effects sold for £333. 6s. 3d.

This house, with all its demesnes was, subsequent to the dissolution, leased to Thomas Stanley, second Lord Monteagle. After passing through several families, these possessions became, in 1680, the property of the Braddylls, of Portfield, in the parish of Whalley, by a descendent of which ancient house, the manor and estate are at present enjoyed.

The Priory having fallen into decay, it was partially rebuilt about the middle of the eighteenth century; but, in a few years, it was found that nothing less than an entirely new erection could repair the dilapidations of time. The structure has, therefore, very recently been re-erected in its original character, under the direction of P. Wyatt, Esq. During the preparations for rebuilding the Priory, several interesting remains of the original edifice were discovered. The site of the ancient church was perceived on the lawn to the south of the present mansion house, and from the remnants of several pillars and other fragments, it is supposed to have been of considerable magnitude. A range of vaults was opened in the south wall, and on the right of the high altar was a cemetery, which had been enclosed within an iron railing. Appearances seemed to indicate that this spot had been the burial-place of some family of distinction in the neighbourhood.

From an inspection of the engraving which illustrates this description, it will be seen that the modern Priory blends the rude magnificence of monastic ages, with the splendour and elegance of modern times. The spectator will connect with the structure itself, "a tale of the times of old," while, from the pleasure grounds and other decorative adjuncts, he will recognize in it the residence of a gentleman, whose ancestors were the defence and ornament of our country in "other days."

PRESTON, AND PRESTON MARKET-PLACE.

(TWO VIEWS.)

Preston, a town in the hundred of Amounderness, stands on an eminence rising from the north banks of the river Ribble, and is situate fifteen miles north of Wigan, and thirty-one miles north-west of Manchester.

This town is said to have derived its name (originally *Priests'-town*) from the number of religious houses formerly existing here. It obtained the privilege of a borough in the twenty-sixth of Henry II. ; and other liberties, granted by King John, were subsequently ratified by Henry III. and Edward III. Members of Parliament are, in this borough, returned by universal suffrage. In the sixteenth year of Edward II., Robert Bruce made an irruption into England by way of Carlisle, and advanced as far as Preston, part of which he demolished.

The celebrated Preston Guild (held every twenty years) was instituted in the reign of Henry III., and is, perhaps, one of the most splendid and elegant festivals in this kingdom. Its object, as appears from existing records, is to receive and register the claims of persons to the freedom or other franchises of the borough. The Guild commences on the Monday immediately following the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and continues for a fortnight. The last celebration occurred in 1822, when from 50,000 to 60,000 persons were present.

The first cotton-factory erected in Preston was built by Messrs. Collison and Watson ; but the trade made little progress till the year 1791, when the skill and enterprise of John Horrocks raised it to an enviable eminence. At the present time, the extent of the cotton works in Preston is truly astonishing. John Horrocks, Esq., and his brother Samuel, were successively the parliamentary representatives of Preston for several years.

The Market-place at Preston consists of a spacious well-paved square, to which business was chiefly confined, previous to the opening of the New Market in Lune-street, August 26th, 1824. The principal market for grain, fish, fruit, &c., is on Saturday ; but large quantities of fish, butter, and vegetables are exposed for sale on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The public buildings of Preston are on a magnificent scale ; and its charities are in a state of effective operation. According to the census taken in 1821, the inhabitants of the whole parish amounted to about 27,000 ; and those of the borough of Preston only, to about 25,000.

December 15th, 1830, Henry Hunt, Esq. was returned member of parliament for Preston, by a majority of 338 votes ; the Hon. Edward Stanley, the late representative, polling 3392 votes.

GARRATT HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

This ancient building, which is now occupied by a number of families, was, in all probability, built on the site of one still more ancient. The estate belonged to the Traffords so early as the time of Henry III. and the present Hall was inhabited by

George Trafford, Esq. in the reign of Henry VII. ; subsequently to this, the possessions were, in 1590, demised with the adjoining Charlton Row estate, by Edmund Trafford, Esq. to Ralph Sorocold, a merchant in Manchester, for £320.

Towards the latter end of the last century, the estates of Garratt Hall were disposed of to different purchasers, by Roger Aytone, Esq., who was at that time the possessor.

NEW QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

In the early part of the last century, the Society of Friends had a small Meeting House in Jackson Row, Deansgate, but their increasing numbers rendering further accommodation necessary, land was purchased in Dickenson Street, and a new place of worship erected in the year 1795. That structure in its turn being found too small, another, of increased dimensions and more imposing appearance, has been built on its site, from the design and under the superintendence of R. Lane, Esq. architect. This building, represented in the Engraving, will be viewed with interest by the members of the Society, as being of greater extent, and more convenient in its internal arrangements, than any other in the kingdom.

The front of the building, which is of stone, has an Ionic Portico, surmounted by a pediment after the manner of the temple of Ceres, on the Ilissus. It is exceedingly chaste and elegant, and its simplicity is perfectly accordant with the unostentatious character of the Society for whose use it was erected. A broad flight of steps leads to a spacious covered portico, from which three large folding doors give entrance to the corridors leading to the places of worship.

The interior is fitted up in the same simple style as the exterior. It has galleries all round, supported by Doric columns, with the regular architrave, frieze, and cornice of the order; and a plain but neat ceiling slightly coved.

The house, which is admirably constructed for the conveyance of sound, is divided near the centre by sliding partitions extending the whole width of the building, forming two distinct meeting-houses, that may be thrown together at pleasure by means of machinery which raises one half of the partition above the ceiling, whilst the other half descends below the floor. The whole weight to be moved is nearly ten tons; yet it is effected so quietly and speedily as almost to appear the effect of magic. The building includes also a large committee-room, a library or book-room, a cloak-room, and other conveniences; and the keeper's dwelling-house is attached to it. The building is heated by a warm air stove, on an improved principle, and ventilated by ten circular openings in the ceiling; It is 132 feet 6 inches in length, and 62 feet 6 inches in width externally, and is capable of holding about 1600 persons. It was begun in 1828, and completed in 1830, at an expense of about £7000.

HAIGH HALL, NEAR WIGAN.

On an eminence in the township of Haigh stands Haigh Hall, the seat of the Earl of Balcarres. This ancient edifice was built at different times, and inhabited through a long succession of ages by a family of Saxon origin. It is delightfully situated in the vicinity of a manufacturing town; and from a large mount in the park may be seen on a clear day thirteen counties of England and Wales, together with the Isle of Man. The gardens and pleasure grounds are disposed with much taste.

Sir John Bradshaw, or Bradshaigh, having been restored to his possessions by the Conqueror, his posterity, for five and twenty generations, remained lords of Haigh. On failure of male issue, the estate descended in the female line to John Edwin, Esq., whose only daughter married Charles Dalrymple, Esq. From this family it passed by marriage into the hands of Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres, who was succeeded, in 1825, by the present Earl, James, Lord Lindsay.

The exterior beauties of Haigh Hall claim the attention of the antiquarian and man of taste; and the connoisseur in painting will derive much gratification from a survey of the portraits and other productions by eminent artists, which adorn the interior of the mansion.

WIGAN MARKET PLACE.

Wigan, a market and borough town, situate eighteen miles west-north-west of Manchester, and one hundred and ninety-nine miles north-west by north of London, is somewhat irregularly constructed; but the houses in the principal streets are substantial and well built, and admit a free circulation of air. It has long been famous for its manufactures of cotton goods; and several extensive brass, pewter, and iron-works exist in the neighbourhood. In common with many other towns of Lancashire, Wigan was the arena of the civil contest between Charles I. and his Parliament.

In the parish church, a handsome substantial structure, is an ancient monument to the memory of Sir William and Lady Mabel Bradshaigh, of whom the following traditional story is told:—"that in Sir William Bradshage absence (beinge ten years away in the holy wars), she married a Welsh knight. Sir William returning from the wars, came in a palmer's habitt, amongst the poor, to Haghe, who, when she saw and congetringe that he favoured her former husband, wept, for which the knight chastised her; at which Sir William went, and made himself known to his tenants; in which space the knight fled, but neare to Newton Parke, Sir William overtook him and slew him. The said Dame Mabel was enjoined by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week barefoot and barelegged to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe, wilest she lived, and

is called Mabel to this day; and ther monument lyes in Wigan church, as you see them ther portry'd."*

In the Market-place at Wigan, (see Engraving) stands the Commercial Hall, a commodious brick structure erected in the year 1816, whose area is thirty-four yards by twenty-two. The apartments on the first and second floors consist of sixty-eight shops, and the third floor is occupied by a cloth-hall. There is a spacious news-room at the front of the building, which during the fair is appropriated to the sale of woollens.

Wigan has two weekly markets, the first on Monday, and the last on Friday; and three annual fairs.

TIVIOT'S DALE CHAPEL, STOCKPORT.

Stockport, the chief part of which is in the county of Chester, appears to have been originally a Roman station. On the spot formerly occupied by the citadel the Saxons erected a baronial castle, of which every vestige has long since disappeared, though the semblance of a fortress is still preserved in a castellated building erected on the site; this is not, however, occupied by soldiers, but by a number of the manufacturers. (*See Engraving.*)

Stockport was made a free borough in the time of Edward I.; and about the same period a grant was obtained for holding an annual fair for seven days, and a weekly market on Friday. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected on the site of the ancient edifice, which had become ruinous. Besides the parish church, there are also two others in this town.

Among the establishments of the Wesleyan Methodists, is Tiviot's-dale Chapel, opened in the year 1825. This substantial and handsome structure, situated in that part of the town which is built on the Lancashire bank of the river Mersey, forms the principal subject of our Engraving.

Seated in the midst of a manufacturing district, Stockport has become a place of considerable trade; and its modern buildings evince the spirit and enterprise which characterise its inhabitants. The attention which is here paid to the education of the children of the poor, confers a proud distinction on the town and neighbourhood.

TOWN HALL, SALFORD.

The noble structure represented in the annexed view, has recently been erected in Salford for various public purposes, by private subscription, in shares. The foundation stone was laid August 30th, 1825, by Lord Bexley, at that time, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Possessing all the characters of the Doric order, chastely and effectively combined, it will compare advantageously with other edifices of a similar nature, both for

* See Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, p. 45, vol. 1.

solidity of structure and simplicity of style. It was built from designs by, and under the superintendence of Richard Lane, Esq., at a cost of £12,000, and opened for its designed purposes on St. George's Day, 1827. The market is situate in the rear of the Town Hall.

The inhabitants of Salford are mainly indebted, we understand, to the active exertions of their townsman, Mr. Thomas Peet, for the accommodation which this really valuable building affords.

WARRINGTON CHURCH.

Warrington, situate eighteen miles west of Manchester, and eighteen miles east of Liverpool, is one of the most ancient towns in the county of Lancaster. It appears, from concurrent facts, to have been a Roman station, established by Agricola about the year A. D. 79. There was formerly an Augustine Priory in this place; no traces of which are now existing. The manufactures of Warrington consist chiefly of glass and sail-cloth; but it possesses also no inconsiderable portion of the check and cotton trades. The market-day is on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held July 18, and Nov. 30; the latter continuing for nearly a fortnight.

The parish church of Warrington, exhibited in the Engraving, is of Saxon origin, and existed at the period of the Conquest. It was originally dedicated to St. Elfin, and endowed with a carucate* of land. It has subsequently undergone great alterations, but without removal from the original site; the patron has, however, been changed to St. Helen. There are two other Churches in Warrington, one in the centre of the town, and the other in the suburb, on the south side of the Mersey.

The attention of a stranger is arrested by the brilliancy of the gas lamps, which are erected on handsome pillars in the most public parts of the town. One of these lamp-pillars occupies a prominent situation in the accompanying plate.

ROBY HALL.

Roby Hall, a modern building, in the township of Roby, and the Hundred of West Derby, is situate about five miles and a half east of Liverpool. It has a central projection formed of three sides of an octagon, and is flanked by two small but neat green-houses, forming a pleasing termination to the line of the whole front. A light iron balustrade runs partly across the first story, affording access to the French windows which open door-wise to the lawn.—This handsome structure is seated on the side of a fertile valley, which separates it from the beautiful village of Childwall, and the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. The lawn in front is ornamented with shrubs and foliage,

* A *carucate* was as much arable land as could be tilled and managed by one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it.—*Rees' Ency. art. Carucate.*

that form a rich and tasteful foreground to the magnificent scene, which spreads along the adjoining vale, and terminates in the distant hills of Cheshire. The occupant is Richard Edwards, Esq. an opulent merchant of Liverpool.

During the second siege of Lathom, we find mention of a Captain Roby, who held a commission in the besieged garrison. His courage and heroic deeds are warmly eulogized in the extant accounts of that long protracted warfare. He was the ancestor of the highly talented author of "The Traditions of Lancashire;" a work to which we have occasionally referred in the course of our publication. This loyal defender of the house of Derby, is said to have been born in the township of Roby, in an old mansion long since destroyed.

Roby Hall was built by the late John Williamson, Esq., of Liverpool, where, in 1761, he served the office of mayor. On his death, his co-heiresses were married, the one to John Dent, Esq., late member of parliament for Lancaster, and the other to General Gascoyne, member of parliament for Liverpool. The estate was sold a few years since to William Leigh, Esq., whose only son is now the owner.

ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL.

(TWO VIEWS.)

In the year 1825, a general Cemetery was formed at Low Hill, near Everton, (see page 26. of this work,) for the inhumation of the dead, in consequence of the contracted space allotted to the burial grounds in Liverpool, and the frequent violation of public decency and feeling, arising from the disinterment of one corpse whilst preparing a grave for another. This institution was found insufficient to answer the designed purposes; and, in 1829, St. James's Cemetery, the subject of the present description, was opened in Liverpool.

This burial ground, the foundation stone of which was laid August 28th, 1827, is situated at the top of Duke-street, on the site of a delf or quarry, and comprises 44,000 square yards of land, surrounded with a stone wall and an iron railing. There are four entrances by gates, the principal one leading through an elegant archway to the lower part of the grounds.

The eastern side, 1,100 feet in length, and 52 feet in height, is nearly perpendicular, and faced with masonry. Two inclined roads extending north and south intersect each other; and through the point of intersection runs a horizontal road to each extremity of the wall. These roads are sufficiently wide to admit a carriage, and are protected by a course of masonry two feet six inches in height.

The catacombs, making altogether one hundred and five in number, are formed in the sides of the horizontal and declined roads before described, and are entered by

door-ways four feet six inches wide, and seven feet high, finished at the sides and round the arches with rustic masonry.

The width of this burial ground is about 90 yards, and the greatest length 500 yards. The sides on the north, west, and south, are formed by sloping banks thickly planted with shrubs; and the lower part is disposed in much the same manner as the celebrated Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

The Church or Oratory, a beautiful specimen of classic architecture, built under the direction of John Foster, Esq. occupies a prominent situation near the face of the perpendicular rock, at the top of Duke-street. The Minister's house, a handsome stone building, stands near the Church; and the Porter's lodge is situate on the high land at the south end.

In our southern view of the cemetery, the reader will perceive the place of Mr. Huskisson's interment occupying a distant, but nearly central situation in the engraving. The northern view discloses the Church, and the Minister's house; and exhibits, under a new combination, the solemn features of this "city of the dead."

CHETHAM HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER.

Manchester college was founded by Thomas de la Warre, Baron of Manchester, so early as the year 1422. The various members of this ancient institution, and a detail of their respective duties will be found in our description of the collegiate church, (see p. 78.) In this place we have only to remark that the original college was dissolved in the year 1547, when the house and part of the lands were sold to the Earl of Derby. After being several times refounded and dissolved, a final blow was struck at the institution by the parliamentary forces in 1649; who, (though they offered no violence to the collegiate edifices,) forcibly carried to London all the deeds and writings connected with its foundation; and these were afterwards destroyed in the great fire of 1666. About this time the structure itself was purchased of the Earl of Derby by the executors of Mr. Chetham, who in his will had recommended the building as suitable for a charitable institution, he had contemplated for some years previous to his death.

Humphrey Chetham, born July 10th 1580, appears from the testimony of Fuller to have been descended from a family of high antiquity; his nobility, however, rests not on the length of his pedigree, but on those manly and christian virtues which adorned his whole life. His principal residence was Clayton Hall, near Manchester.

Having never married, Mr. Chetham became a father of the fatherless and destitute; and during his life "maintained fourteen poor boys of the town of Manchester, six of the town of Salford, and two of the town of Droylsden; in all twenty-two." The charity of Mr. Chetham was not, however, fully to appear till after his death. On an examination of his will it was found that he had directed the number of boys to be increased from twenty-two to forty, and had bequeathed the sum of £5000 for the purchase of a fee simple estate,

the profits of which should go to the support of the institution. The boys were to be clothed, fed, and instructed, from the age of six to fourteen years; and afterwards bound, at the expense of the charity, to honest and useful trades.

The collegiate structure, thereafter and at this time known by the name of Chetham's hospital, is divided into a refectory, kitchen, dormitory, feoffees' room, and various other domestic apartments, besides a large library, for which the benevolent testator had made distinct provision in his will.

Perhaps there is no charitable institution whose purposes have suffered less from innovation on its original design than Chetham's Hospital. The feoffees, who are a body corporate by charter, seem to be guided by the same lofty principle which actuated the noble founder; and if, as there is no cause to doubt, men of high integrity succeed to the execution of this sacred trust, the manna of Mr. Chetham's bounty will continue for ages to feed the friendless and distressed.

HULME HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

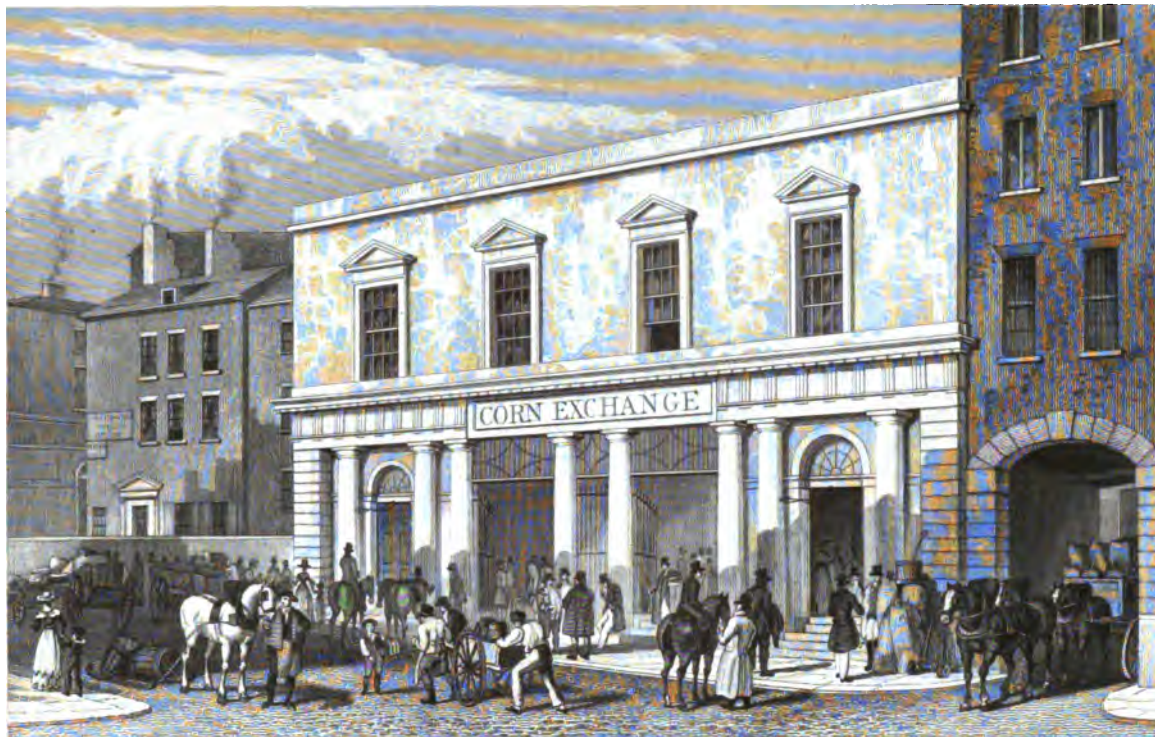
This singular specimen of ancient domestic architecture, situate a short distance west of Manchester, stands on the edge of a shelving bank of the Irwell, and, being now in the hands of several poor tenants, it is fast approaching to decay. The exterior of this building is romantic and picturesque; and the interior is ornamented with a great variety of curious and ancient carved work, which is much admired by strangers.

The manor of Hulme belonged, in the time of Edward I., to Adam de Rossindale; afterwards, in the reign of Henry VI., it was held by the family of Prestwich. It continued in the name of Prestwich till 1660, when it was purchased by Sir Edward Mosely. In 1764, it became the property of the Duke of Bridgewater.

"The dowager Lady Prestwich, in the civil war, encouraged her son to continue in the royal cause, saying, she had treasure to supply him with: this was supposed to be hid about Hulme; but on account of her being taken speechless in her illness, it was never found."

FINIS.



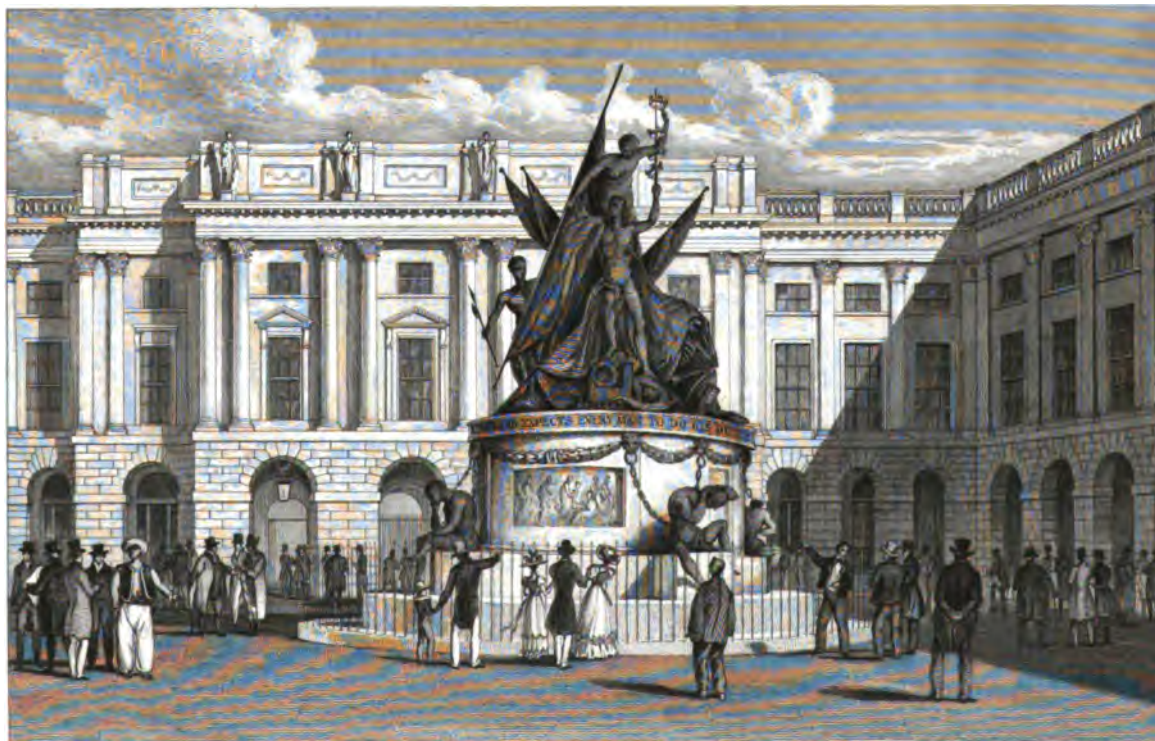


Drawn by G. & C. Stone

Engraved by Theo. Jackson

THE CORN EXCHANGE, BRUNSWICK STREET.

THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE CORN MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL BY THE PUBLISHERS



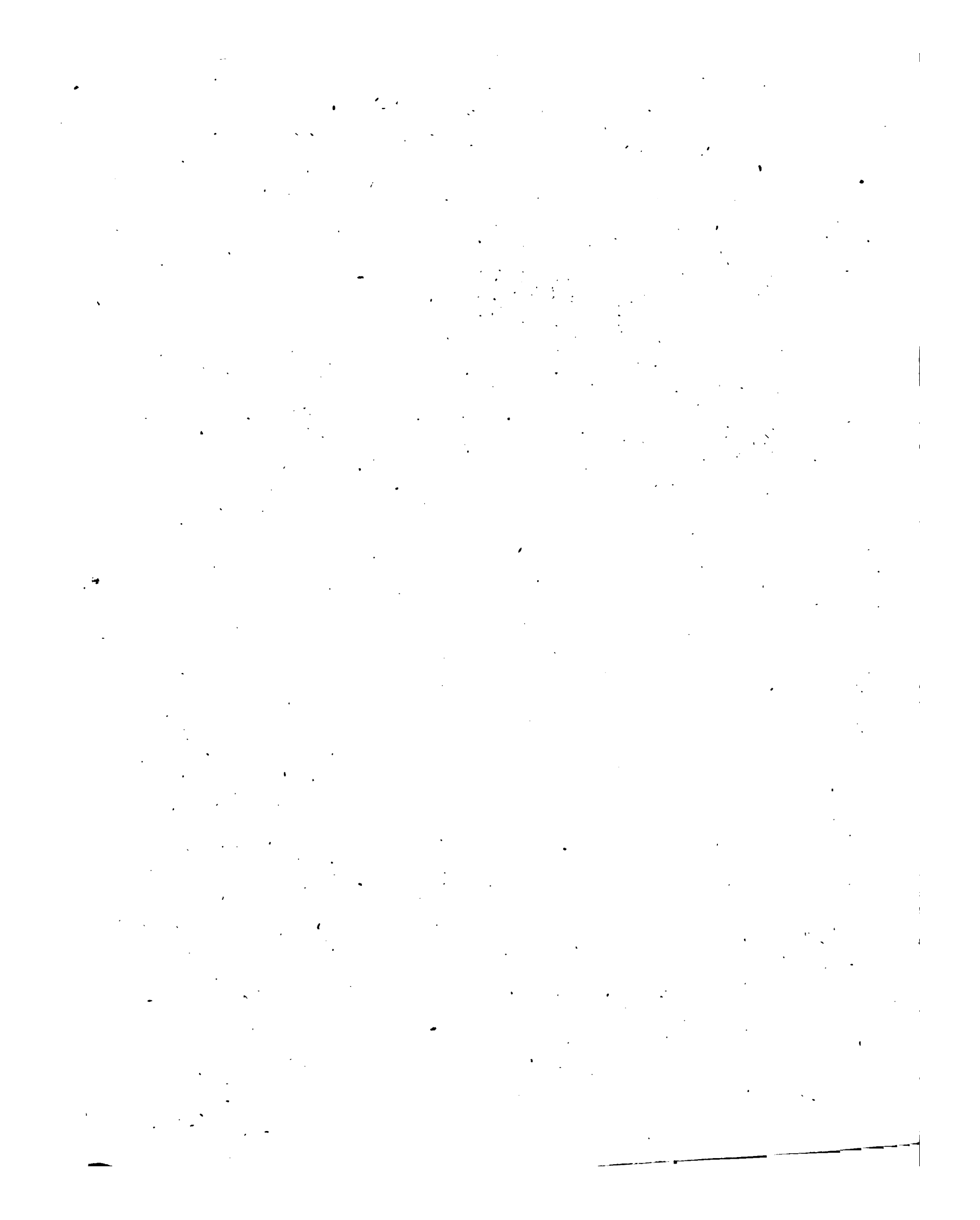
Drawn by G. & C. Stone

Engraved by Theo. Jackson

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS AND NELSON'S MONUMENT.

TO THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND INSURERS OF LIVERPOOL. THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE PUBLISHERS

Fisher, Son & Co. London, 1839





Drawn by Tho' Allen.

Engraved by J. Allen.

THE INFIRMARY, BROWNLOW STREET.

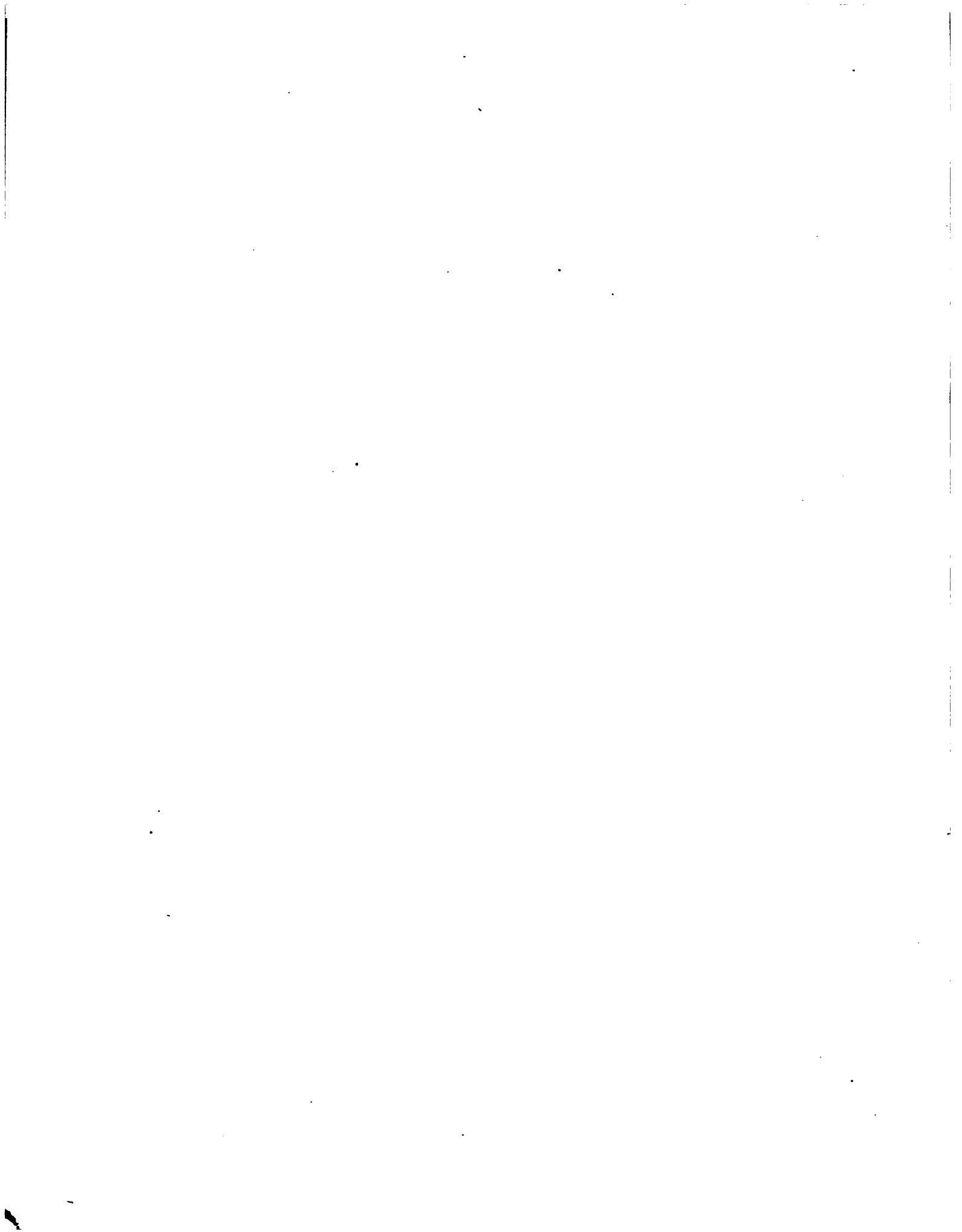
TO THE PATRONS, PHYSICIANS, AND SURGEONS OF THE INSTITUTION THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.



Drawn by G. C. Payne.

Engraved by J. Allen.

THE WELLINGTON ROOMS, MOUNT PLEASANT.





Drawn by G. & C. Pycroft

Engraved by Henry Jordan

ST ANDREW'S, SCOTCH KIRK, RODNEY STREET.

TO JOHN FOSTER ESQ TO WHOSE DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECTURAL TALENTS LIVERPOOL IS INDEBTED FOR THIS & SO MANY OTHER SPLENDID PUBLIC BUILDINGS THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

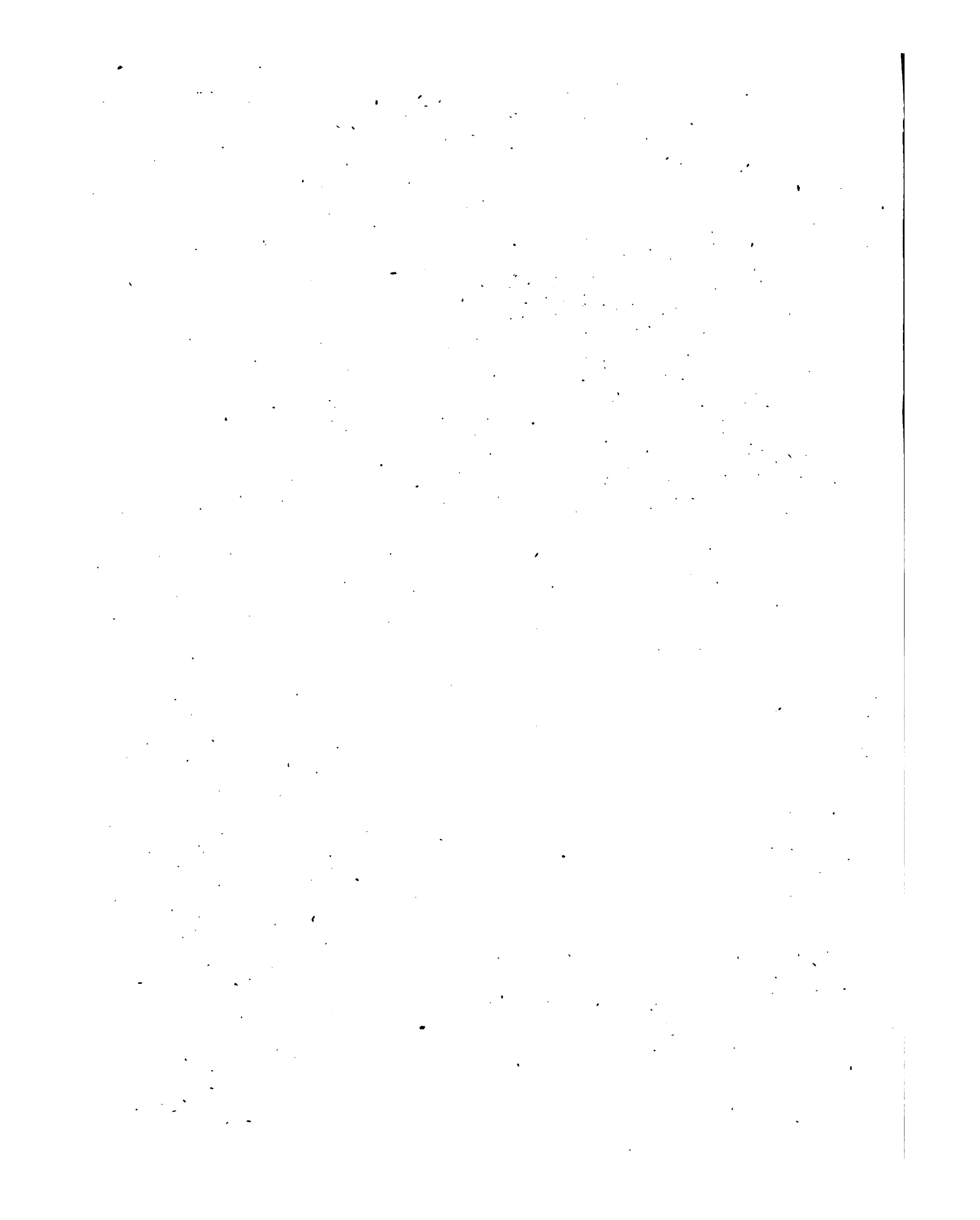


Drawn by G. & C. Pycroft

Engraved by Henry Jordan

MECHANICS' NEWSROOM AND LIBRARY, BOLD STREET.

Fisher, Son & Co London 1838





Drawn by C. & G. Fryer

Engraved by John Davies

ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL OF THE LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAIL-WAY, EDGE-HILL.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE MARQUESS OF STAFFORD AND OTHER SHAREHOLDERS.
BY THE PUBLISHERS.



Drawn by C. & G. Fryer

Engraved by John Davies

BIRKENHEAD FERRY, OPPOSITE LIVERPOOL.

Fisher, Son & Co. London. 1829.



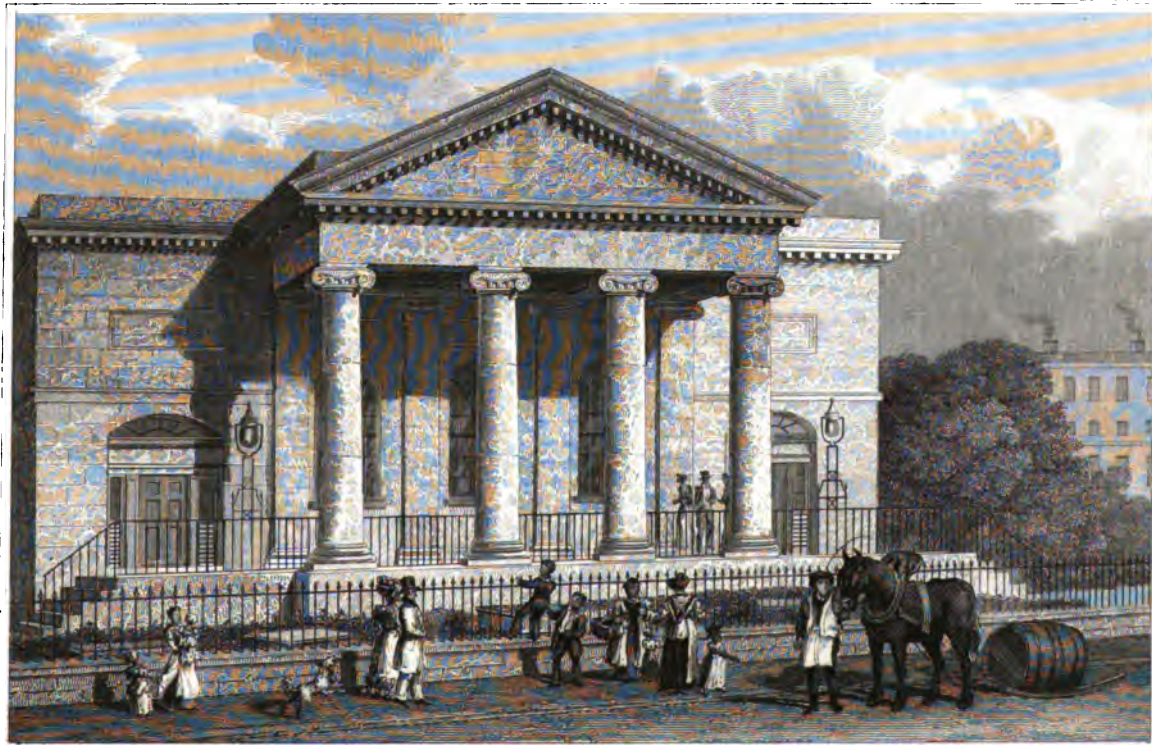


Engraved by G. C. Jones

Published by W. G. & Co.

SCOTCH CHAPEL, MOUNT PLEASANT.

THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO DR. GILKIN, AND HIS CONGREGATION.



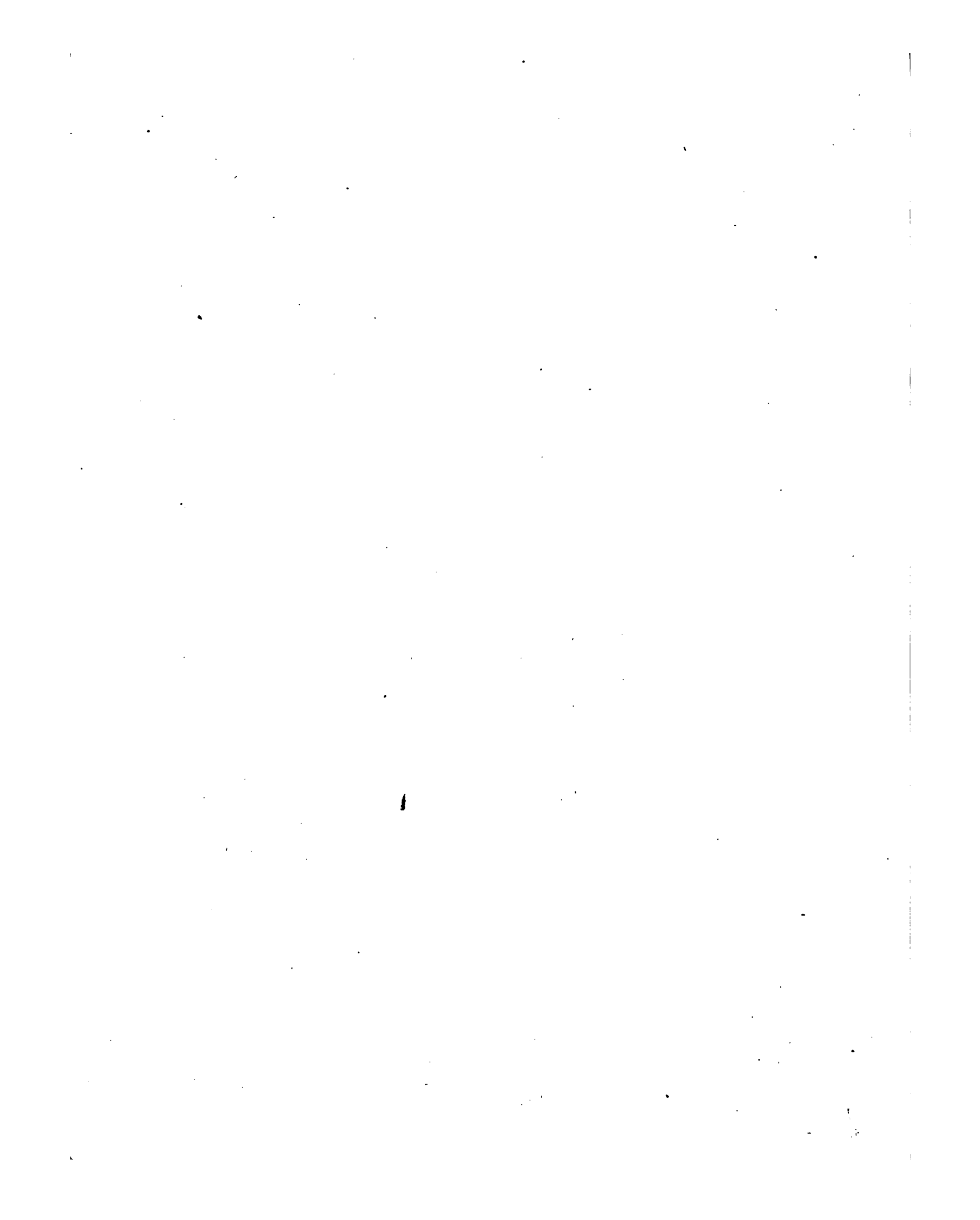
Engraved by G. C. Jones

Published by W. G. & Co.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, MOSS STREET.

TO THE WASHINGTON METHODISTS, THIS PLATE IS HEREBY DEDICATED.

Fisher, Son & Co. London, 1839.





Drawn by F. A. Smith

Engraved by Robt. Wallis

ALBANY, GENERAL CEMETERY.



Drawn by Meiss. Fyne.

Engraved by Robt. Wallis

NEW BATHS, GEORGE'S PARADE,
 IN THE CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL. THIS PLATE IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE INSCRIBED BY THE EDITORS

London, Fisher, Son & Co. 1829

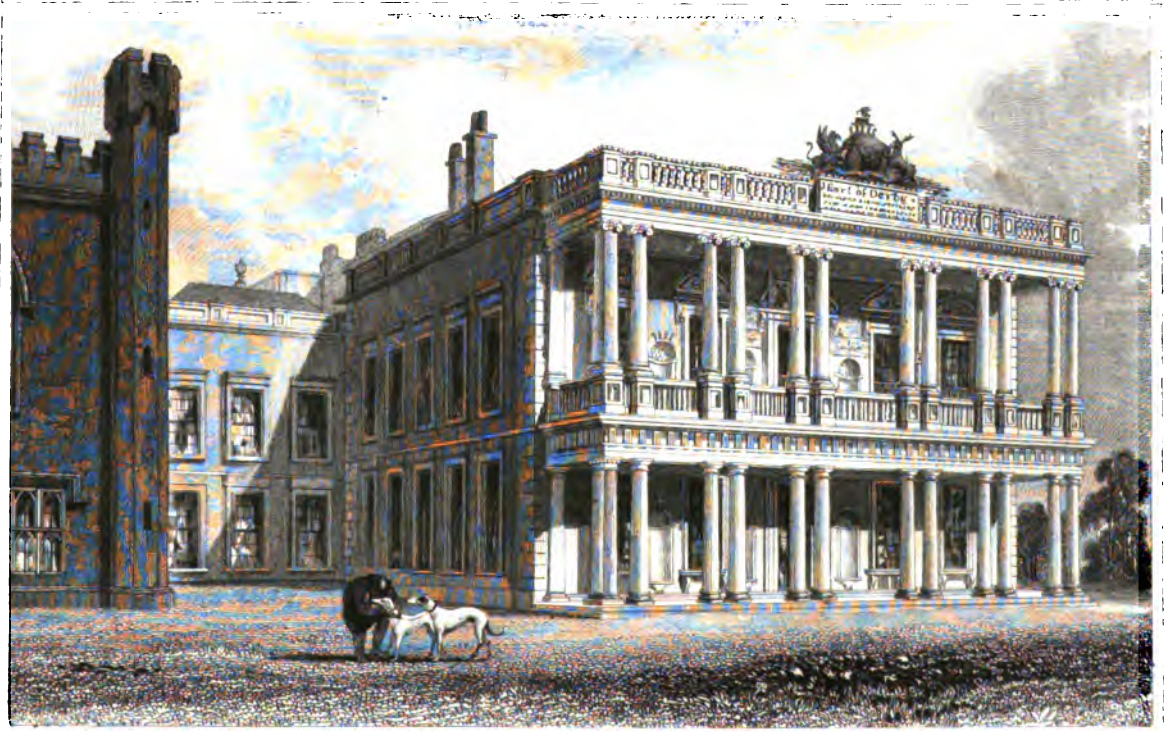




Drawn by C. C. Frye

Engraved by J. H. Allen

SOUTH-EAST FRONT OF KNOWSLEY HALL,
 THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DELBY, TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS WITH GREAT RESPECT DEDICATED
 BY THE PUBLISHERS



Drawn by C. C. Frye

Engraved by J. H. Allen

SOUTH FRONT OF KNOWSLEY HALL.





Drawn by J. Adams

Engraved by Robt. Wallis

NEW BATHS, GEORGE'S PARADE, LIVERPOOL.

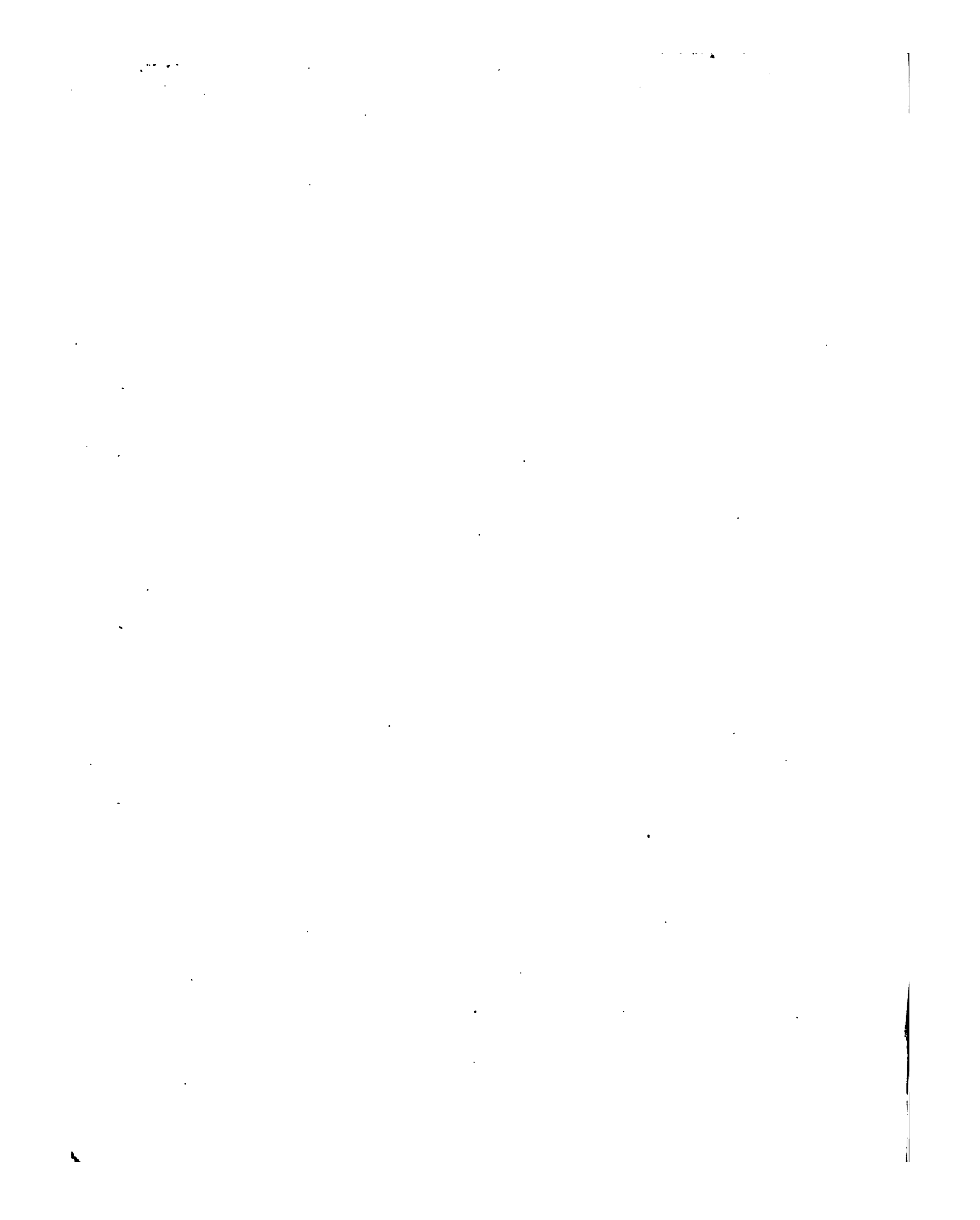


Drawn by Messrs. Eyles

Engraved by Robt. Wallis

NEW BATHS, GEORGE'S PARADE,
 TO THE CELEBRATION OF LIVERPOOL, THIS PLATE IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE ISSUED BY THE PUBLISHERS

London, Fisher, Son & Co. 1829



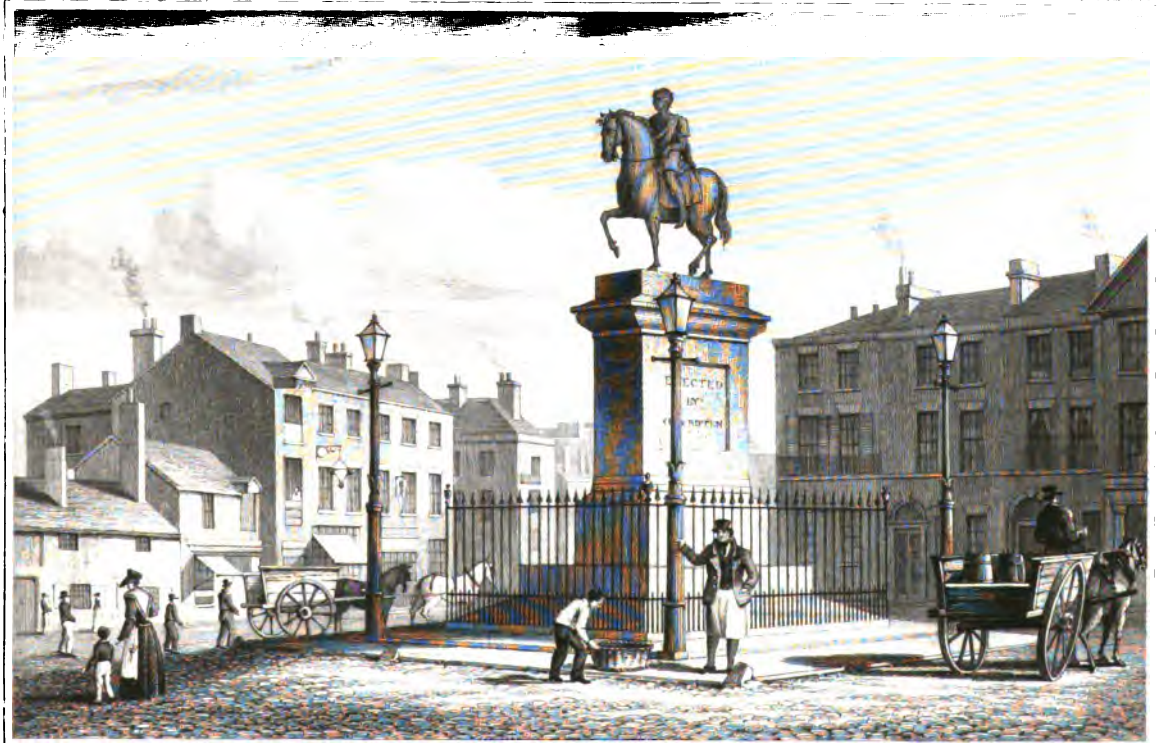


Engraved by J. G. ...

Engraved by J. G. ...

ABERCROMBIE SQUARE.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF WHICH, THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED



Engraved by J. G. ...

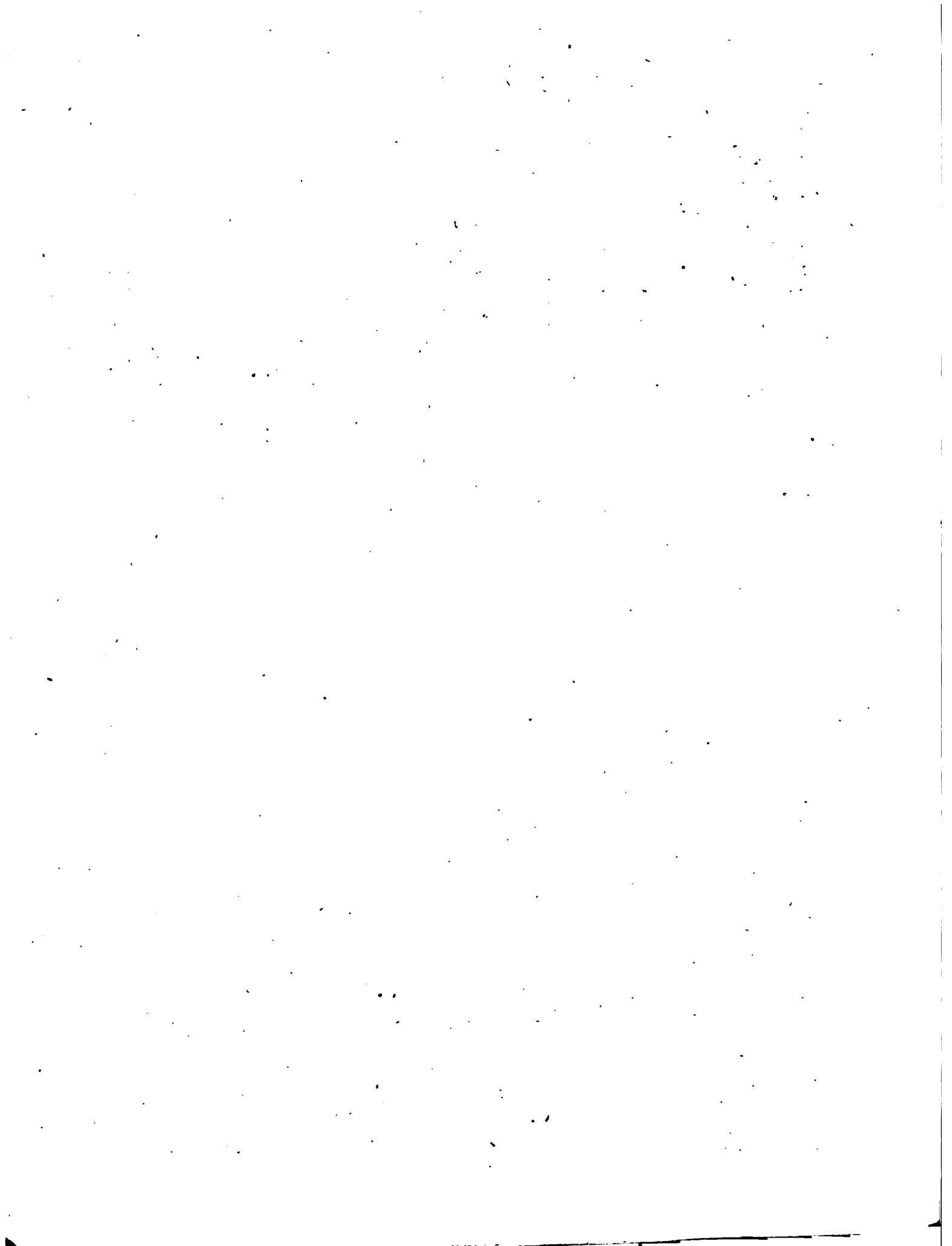
Engraved by J. G. ...

STATUE OF GEORGE III. LONDON ROAD.

THE PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE RESIDENTS OF LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

BY J. G. ...

PRINTED BY ...





1840

Engraved by L. Ashurst

SPRINKLE HOUSE.

TO RICHARD WATTS, ESQ. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

25



1840

Engraved by L. Ashurst

SPRINKLE HOUSE.

TO RICHARD WATTS, ESQ. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHERS.





LIVERPOOL BRICK & TILE WORKS, CORRUPTED BUILDING.
TO WHICH THE ABOVE PHOTO IS REFERRED BY THE ABOVE REPORT.

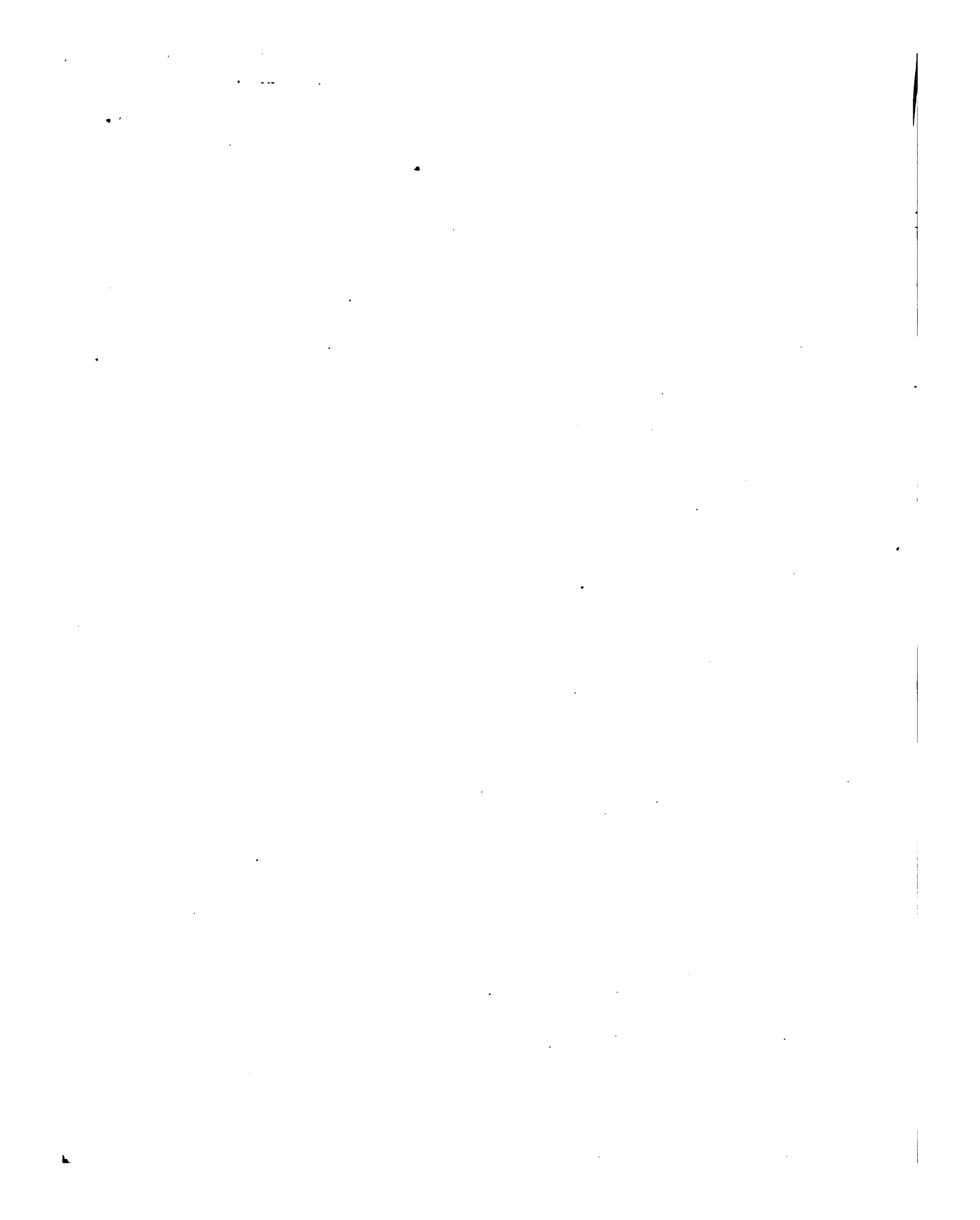




THE HOUSE IN WHICH Wm. HULLCOE, ESQ. WAS BORN,
BRIDGE STREET.



LIVERPOOL: BROADWAY, WYMANSTON, COLLEGE STREET,
TO WILSON'S LATE IS PERFECTLY INCORPORATED BY THE PUBLISHER.





Drawn by G. Lewis

Engraved by W. Leitch

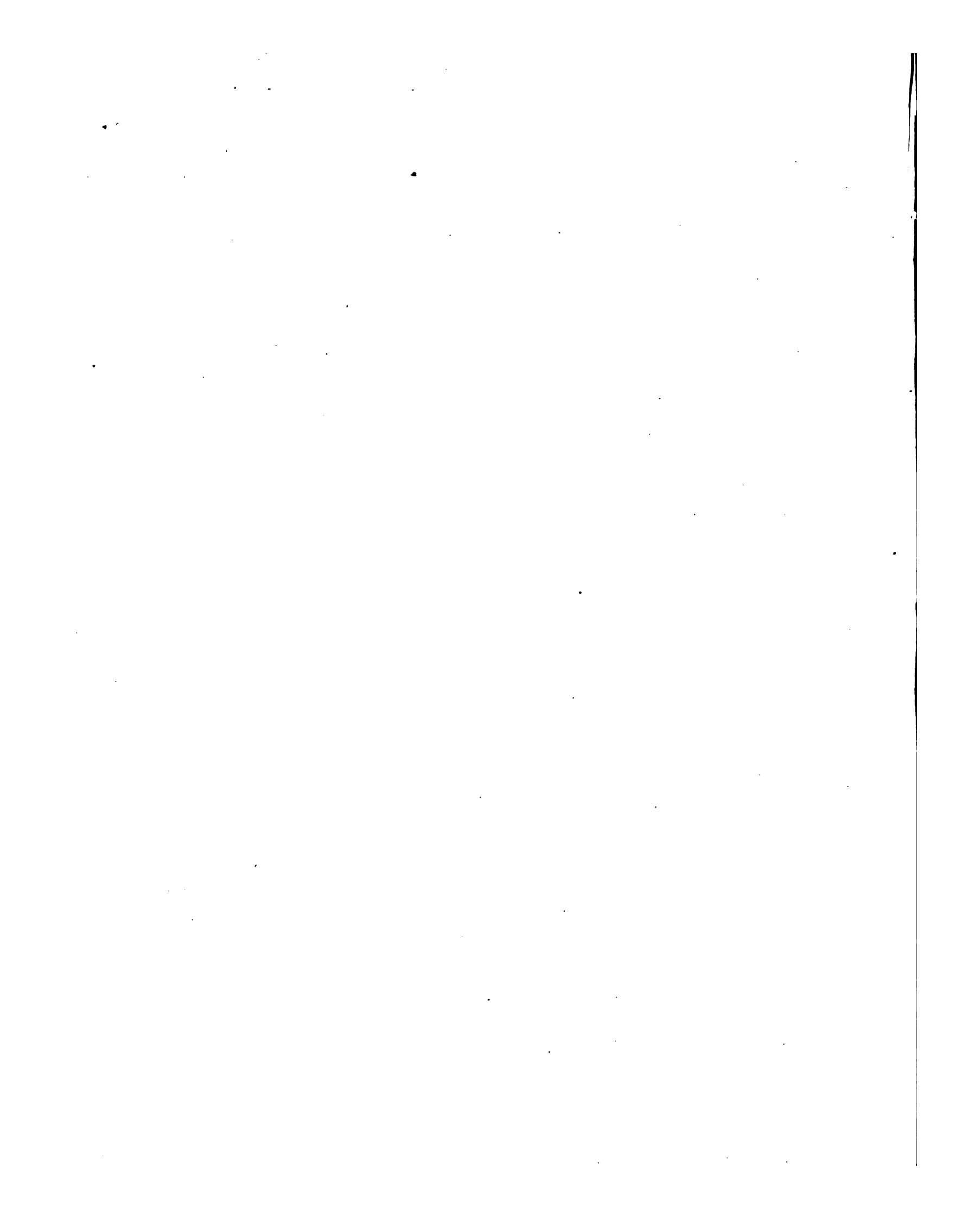
CHILDWALL ABBEY.
 THE SEAT OF THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.



Drawn by G. Lewis

Engraved by W. Leitch

WALMERSLEY HALL,
 THE SEAT OF THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.





Painted by G. & C. Fryer

Engraved by J. Coward

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, WELLINGTON
As it appeared in 1864, and in its present appearance
 BY THE PUBLISHERS

THE NEW ZEALAND CO. LTD., LONDON, 1890

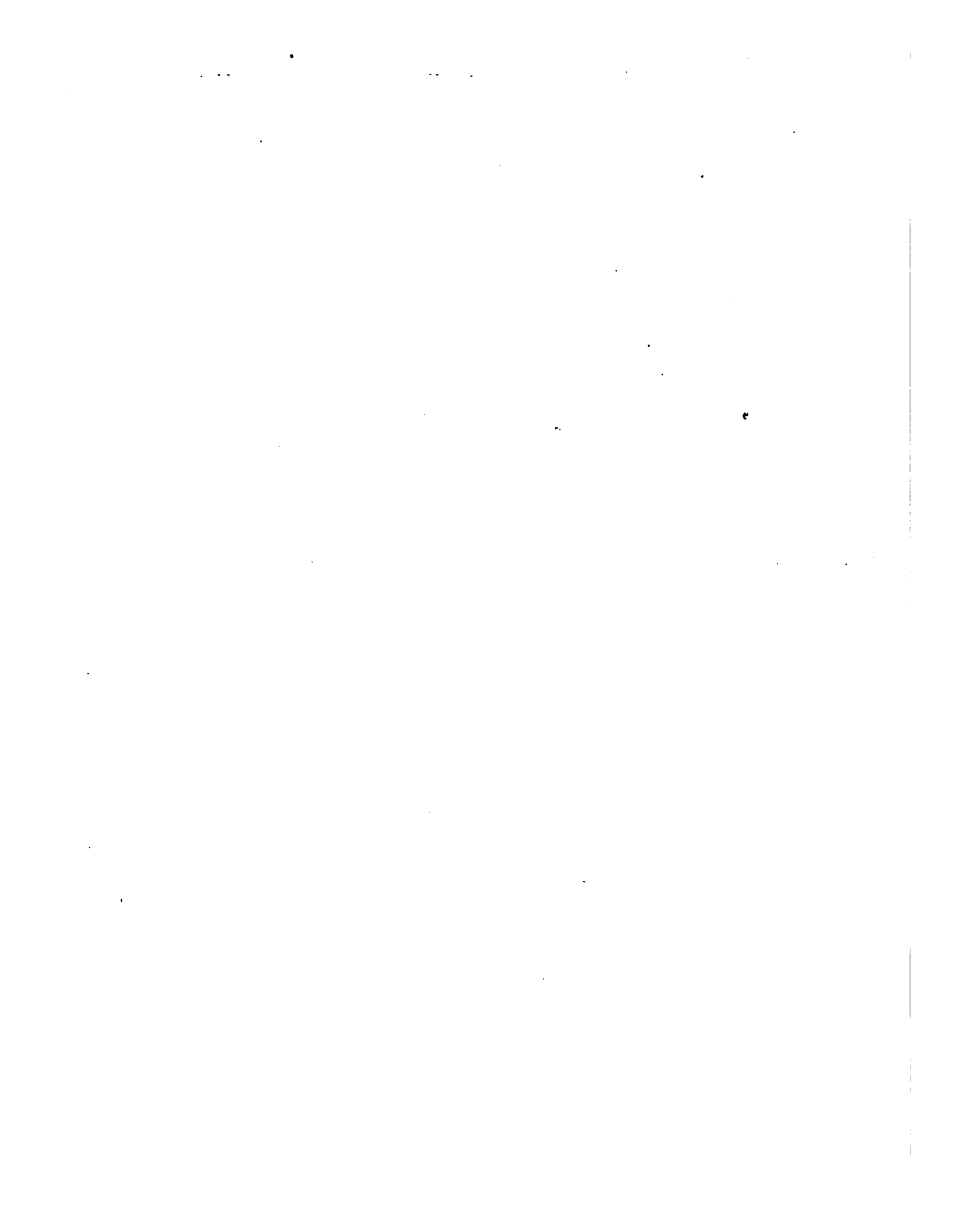


Painted by G. & C. Fryer

Engraved by J. Coward

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL, AUCKLAND
As it appeared in 1864, and in its present appearance
 BY THE PUBLISHERS

THE NEW ZEALAND CO. LTD., LONDON, 1890





Drawn by H. H. Wallis

Engraved by R. W. Wallis

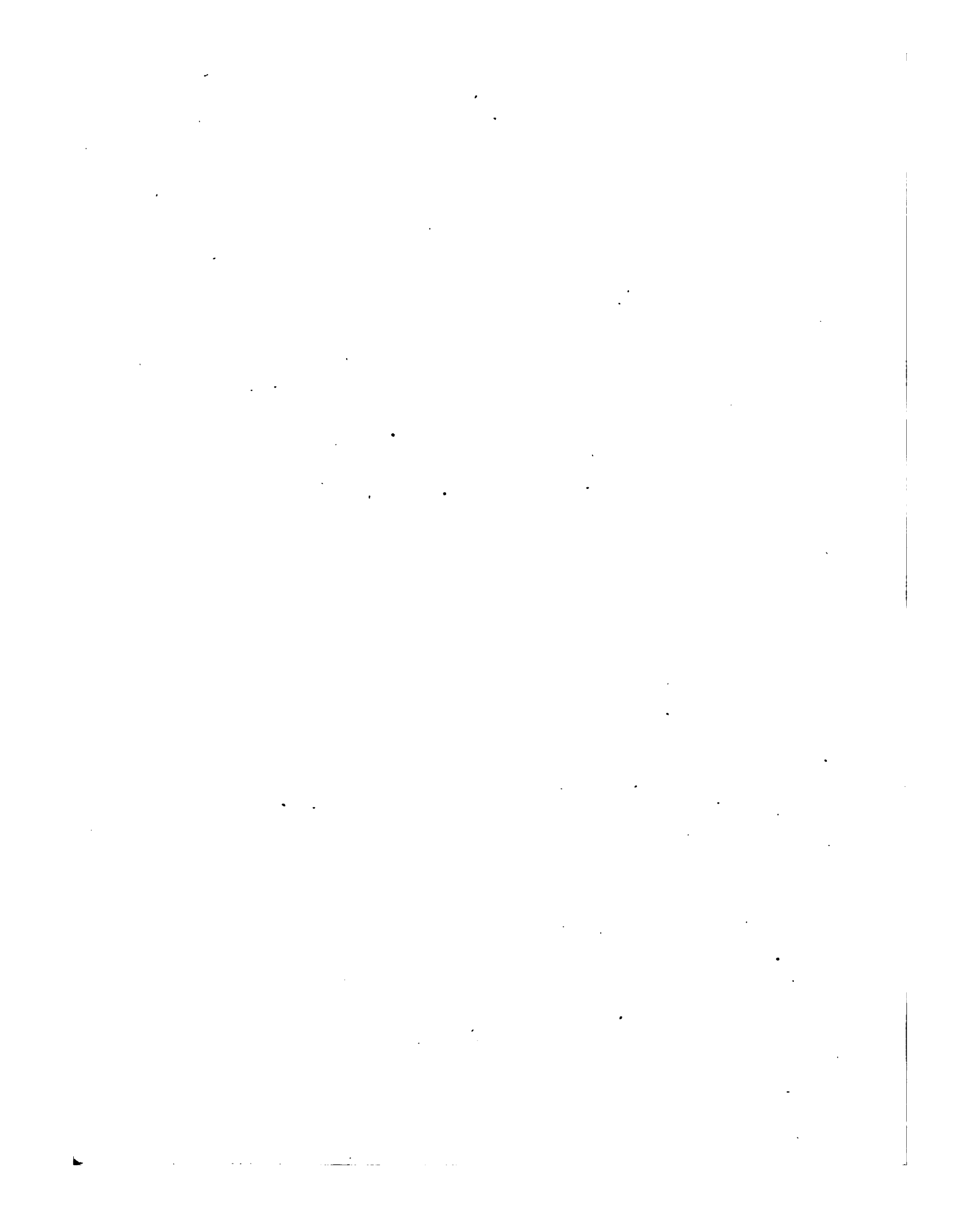
INTERIOR OF THE BALL-ROOM, TOWN-HALL.
 THE LADY-MANAGER, THE PORTLAND FIRE-ENGINE, AND THE GREAT ORGAN.



Drawn by H. H. Wallis

Engraved by R. W. Wallis

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE NEWS-ROOM.
 THE CLOCK IS HANDWRITTEN, DRAWING BY THE REV. HENRY DE LAUNCEY, AND THE GREAT ORGAN BY THE REV. HENRY DE LAUNCEY.





Harwood

Lowry

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



Harwood

Lowry

CENOTAPH OF OUR COMMON ANCESTORS FROM BRITAIN.





Harwood

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

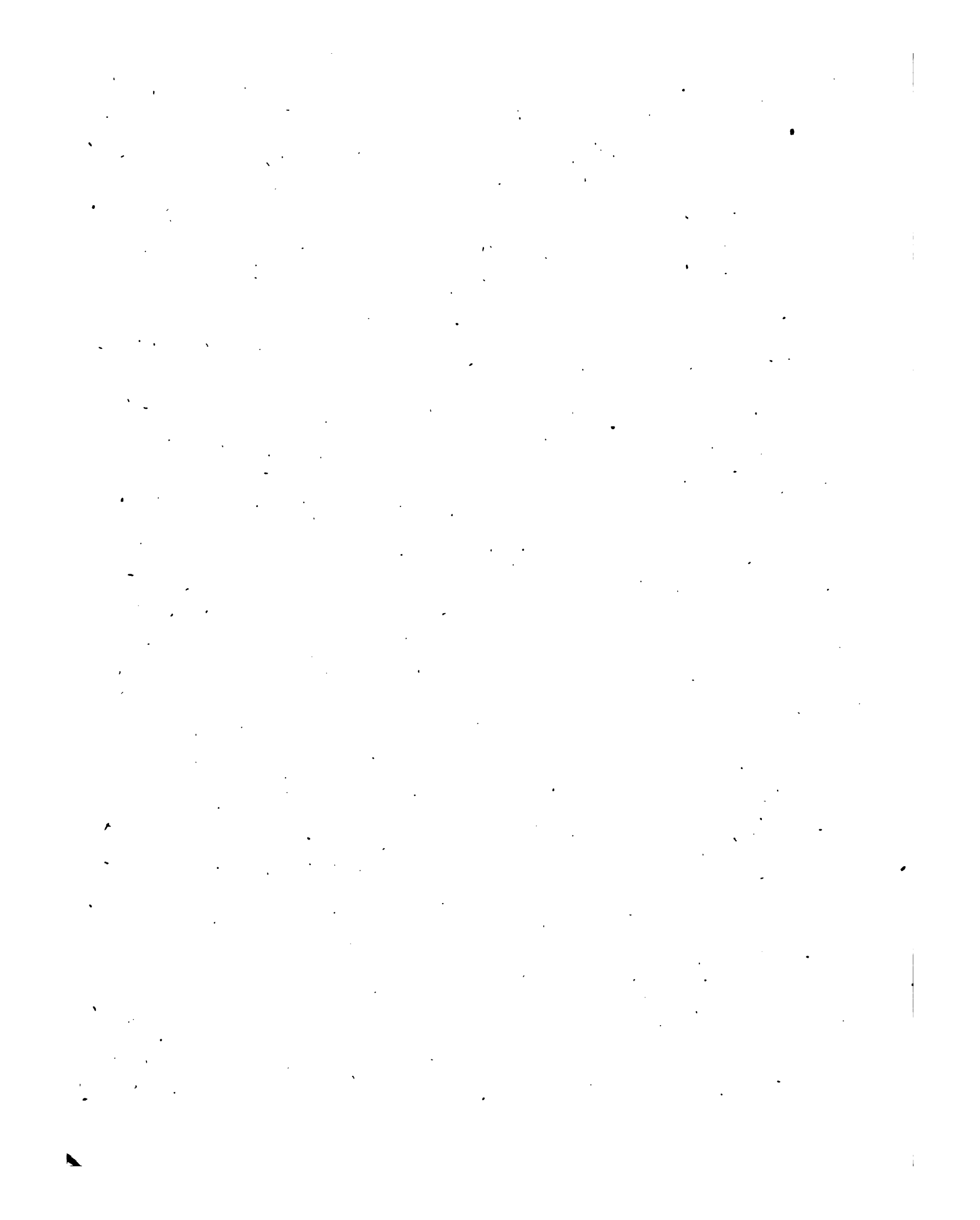
Liver

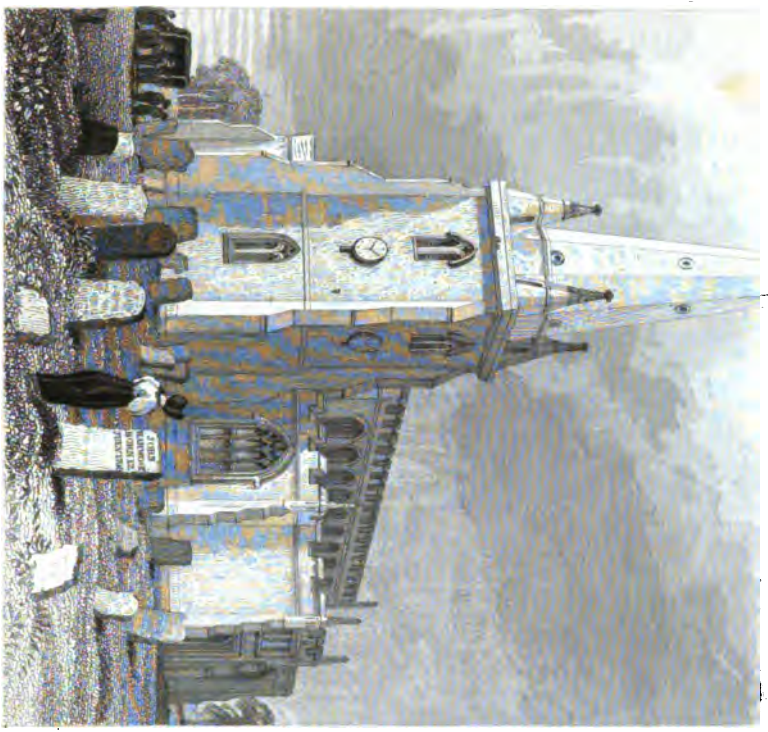


Harwood

GEORGE HOTEL OF ANSON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL.

Liver





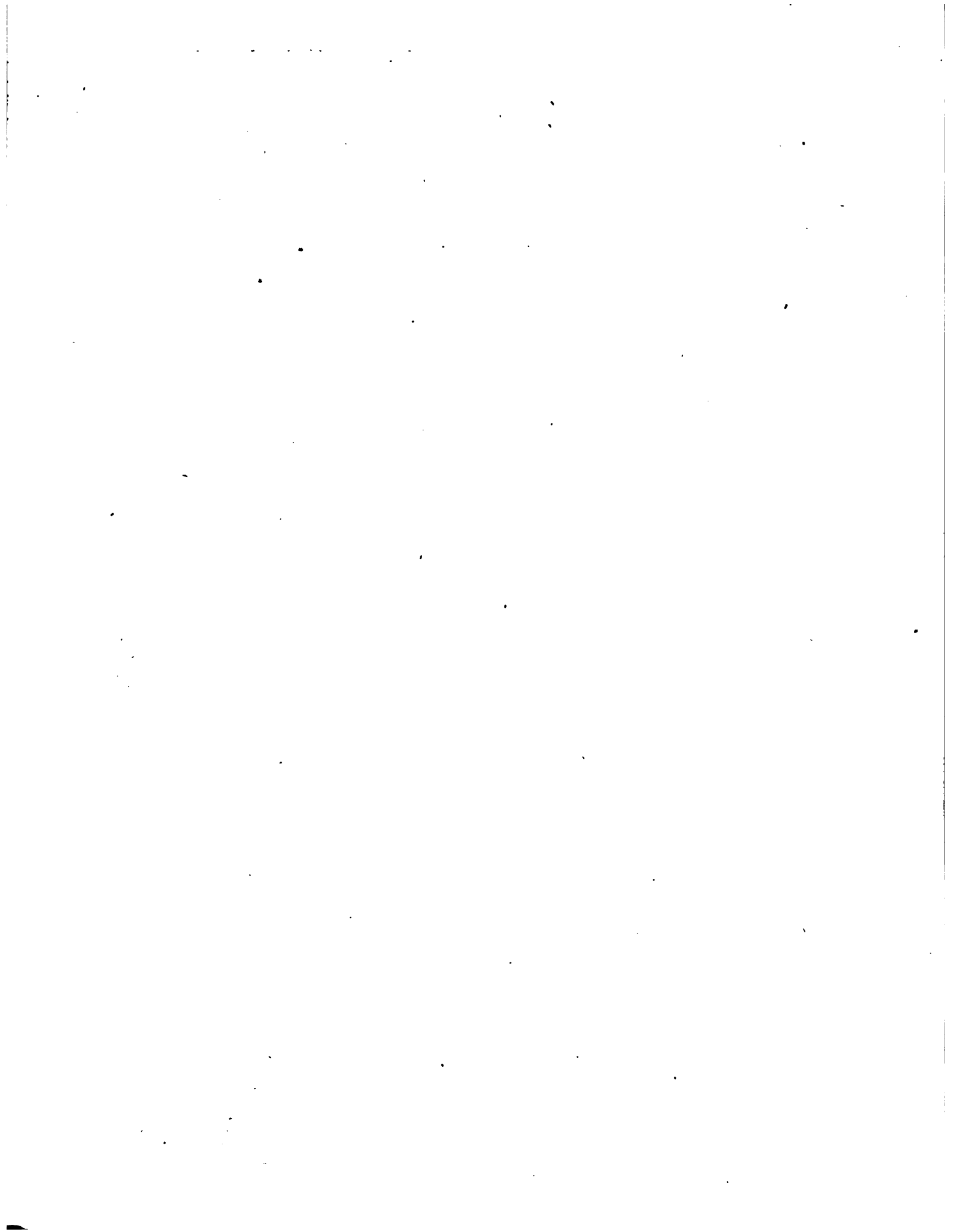
CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH, COPENHAGEN,
OR SEPTON.

FISHER SON & CO. LONDON. 1879.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, COPENHAGEN.

FISHER SON & CO. LONDON. 1879.



LIVERPOOL



F. R. Hay

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, LIVERPOOL. BY F. R. HAY.

FISH & SON, 10, LONDON W.C.

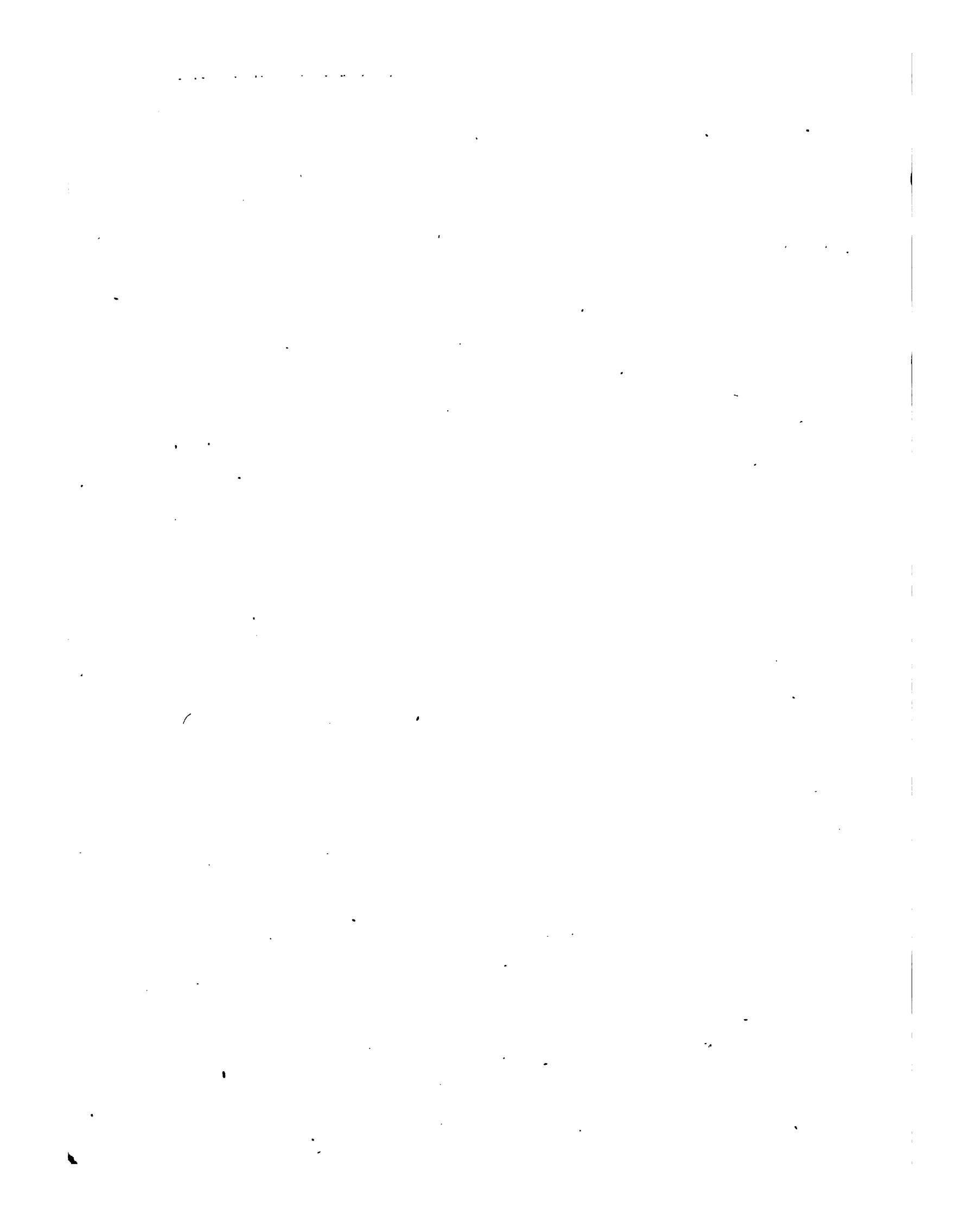
LIVERPOOL



F. R. Hay

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, LIVERPOOL. BY F. R. HAY.

FISH & SON, 10, LONDON W.C.





Harwood

H. Wallis

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT & CASTLE STREET.



S. Wallis

H. Wallis

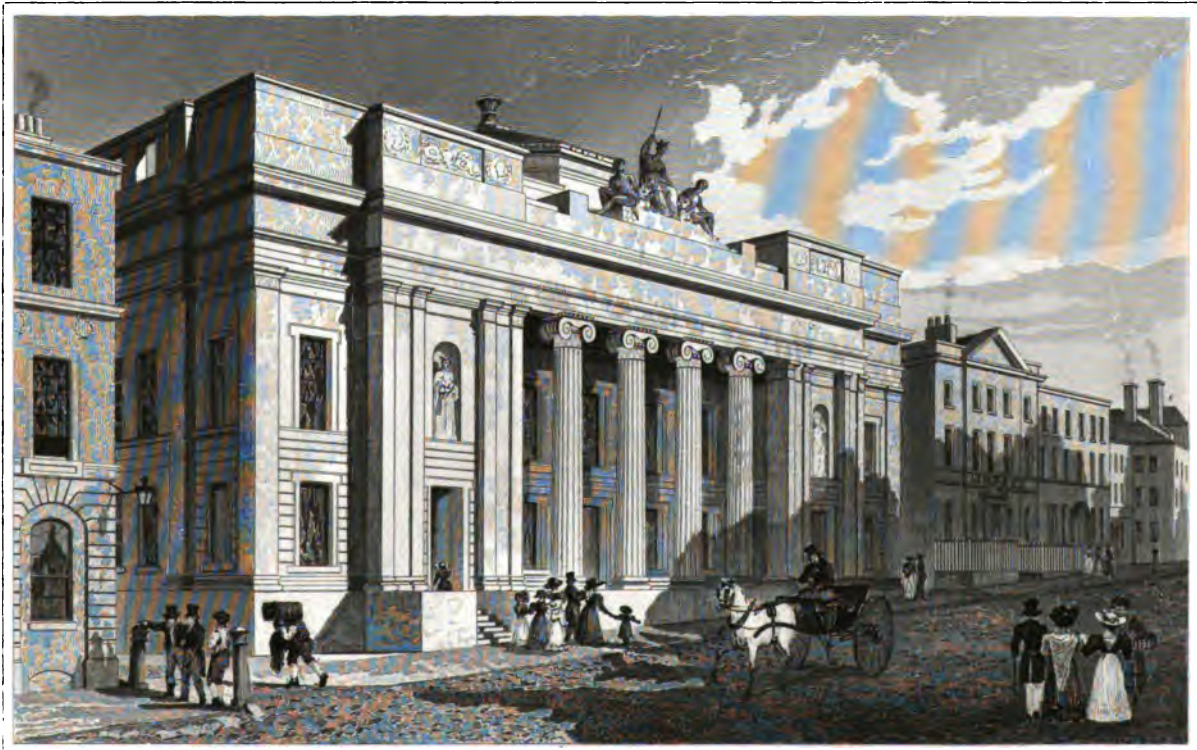
THE GOBLE WAREHOUSES, GEORGE'S DOCK.



Harwood

Richd Walker

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, MANCHESTER.



A 20

Richd Walker

THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER.

TO THE HONOURABLE CONSTABLES & MAGISTRATES THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE PUBLISHERS

FERGUSON & CO. LONDON 1829

11



Harwood

F. J. HARWOOD

MARKET STREET, FROM PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.



Harwood

F. J. HARWOOD

MARKET STREET, FROM THE MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.

✓

✓



Harwood

F. J. Havell

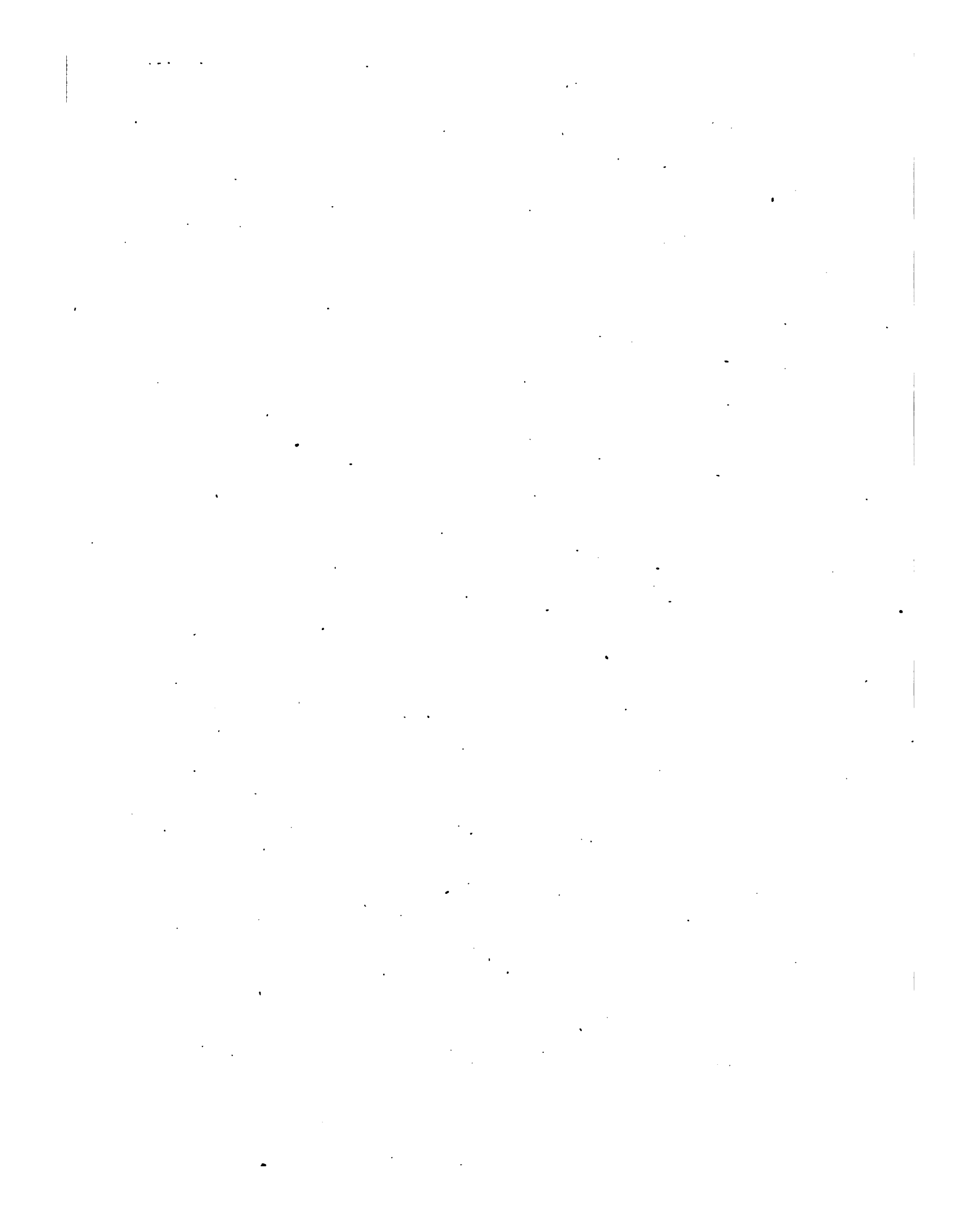
MARKET STREET, FROM PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

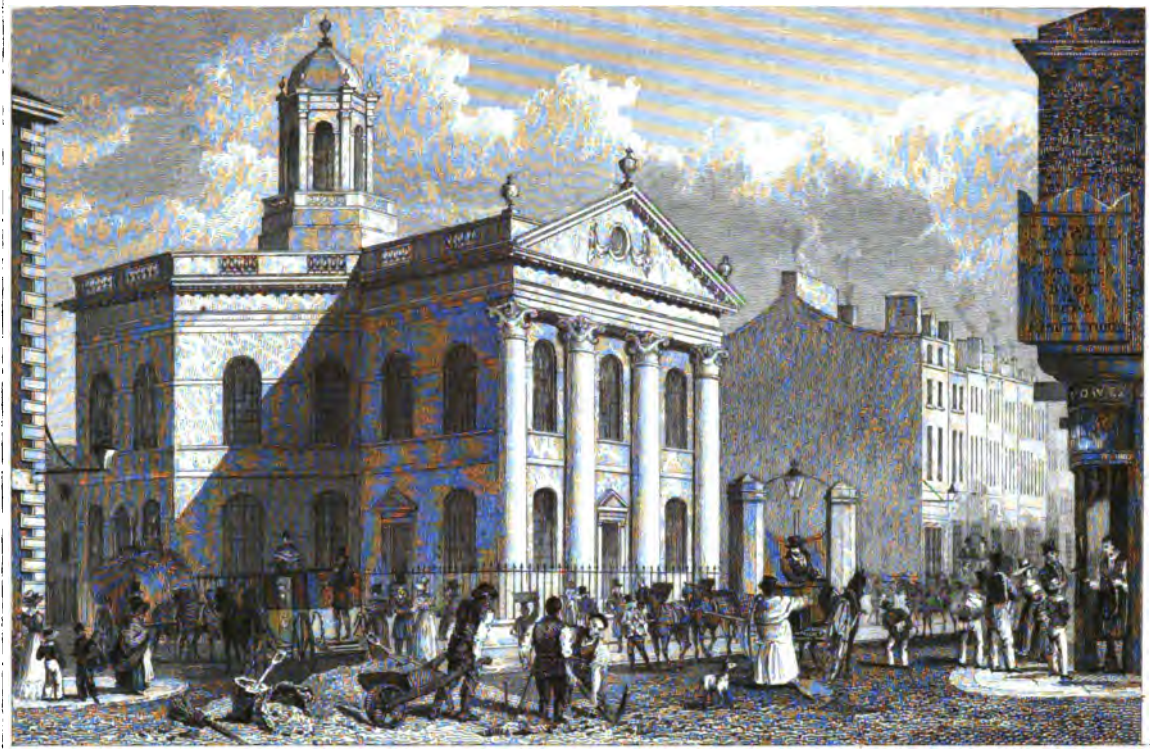


Harwood

F. J. Havell

MARKET STREET, FROM THE MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.





G. & C. Payne.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL, PARADISE STREET.

J. Smith



G. & C. Payne.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, STANHOPE STREET.

J. Smith



T. Allen

S. E. VIEW OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

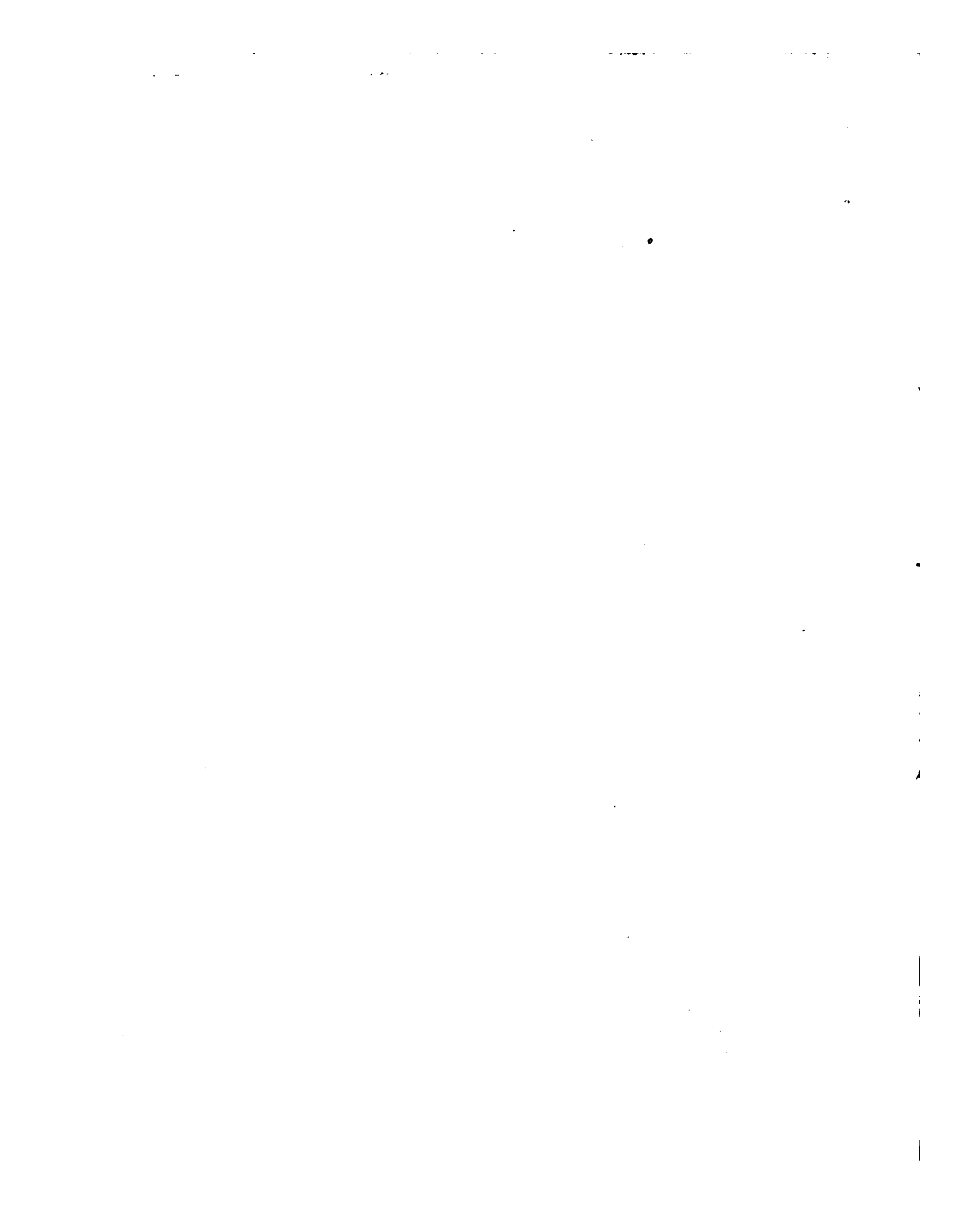
J. Rogers



T. Allen

N. W. VIEW OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

J. Rogers



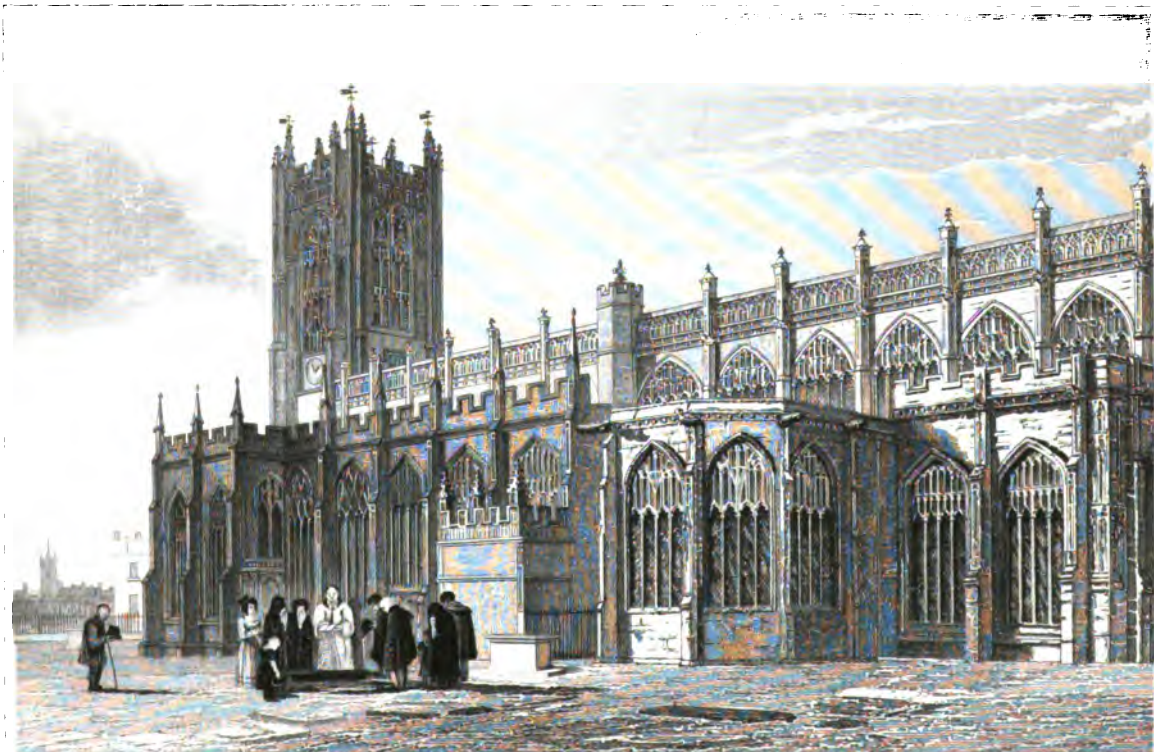


Barwood.

J. G. S. 1840

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

TO THE REV. RICHARD FOWLER, AND HIS CONGREGATION, THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THE PUBLISHERS



Barwood.

J. G. S. 1840

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MANCHESTER.

TO THE REV. RICHARD FOWLER, AND HIS CONGREGATION, THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THE PUBLISHERS





H. Wood

Rogers

HULTON-HALL, LANCASHIRE.

THE SEAT OF WILLIAM HULTON, ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLACE IS PERFECTLY INDICATED
BY THE ENGRAVER.

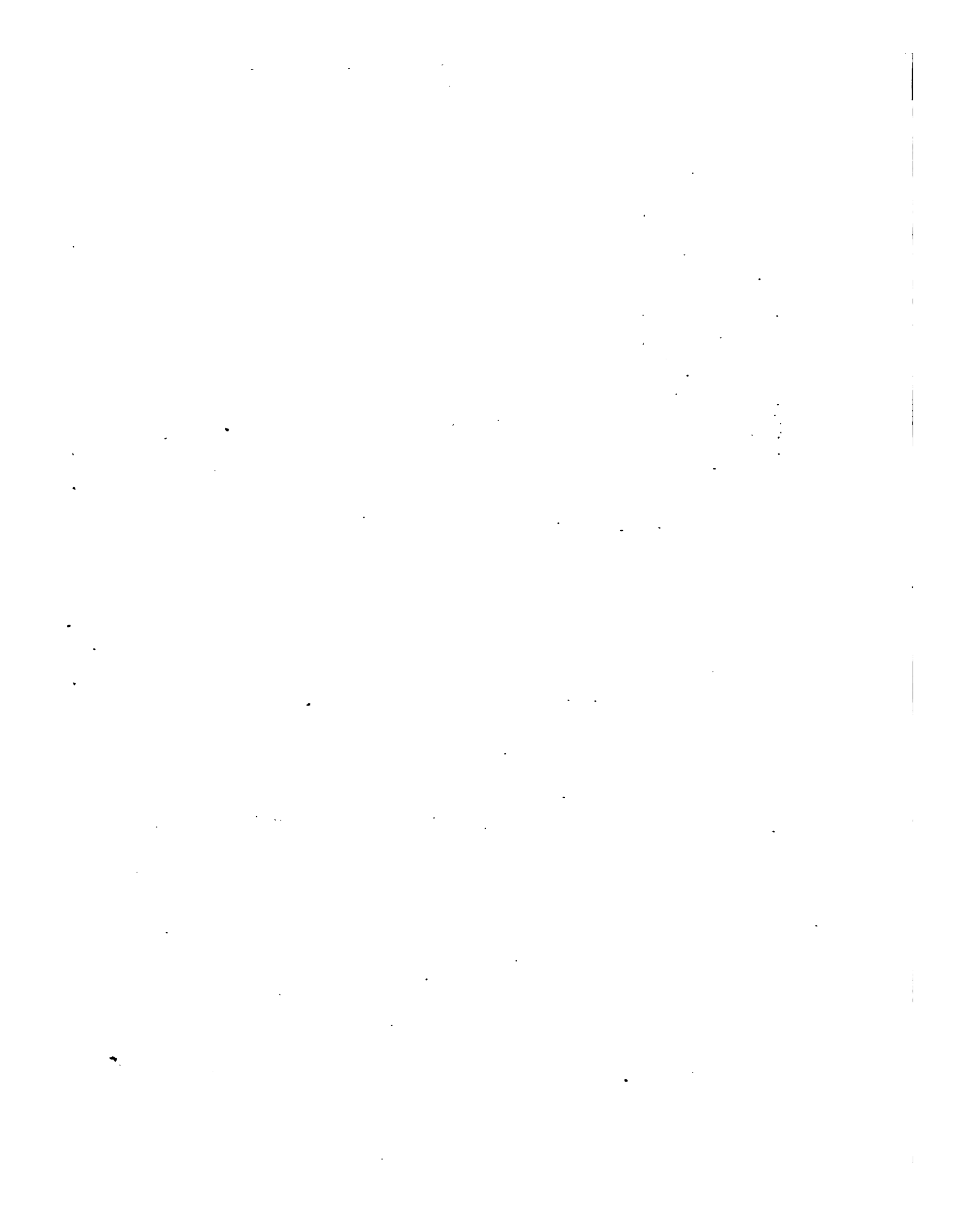


H. Wood

Rogers

TODMORDEN-HALL, PARISH OF TODMORDEN, LANCASHIRE.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. GUY THORNTON, TO WHOM THIS PLACE IS PERFECTLY INDICATED
BY THE ENGRAVER.





WALKER

WALKER

ST. JOHN'S MARKET, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LIVERPOOL.



WALKER

WALKER

THE INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN'S MARKET, LIVERPOOL.





Stevenson

C. Marshall

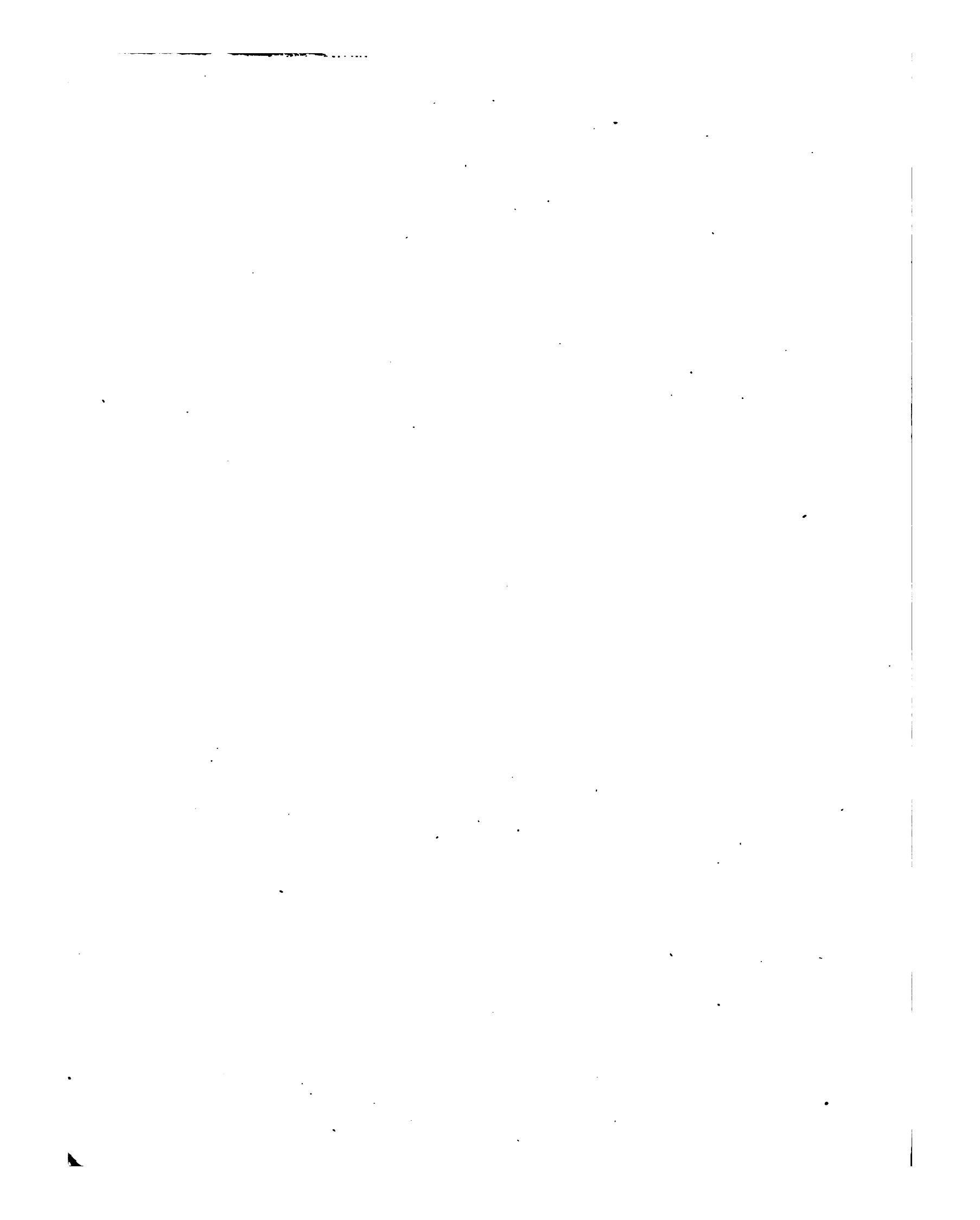
BIRKENHEAD & THE CHESHIRE STONE, FROM LIVERPOOL.



Stevenson

C. Marshall

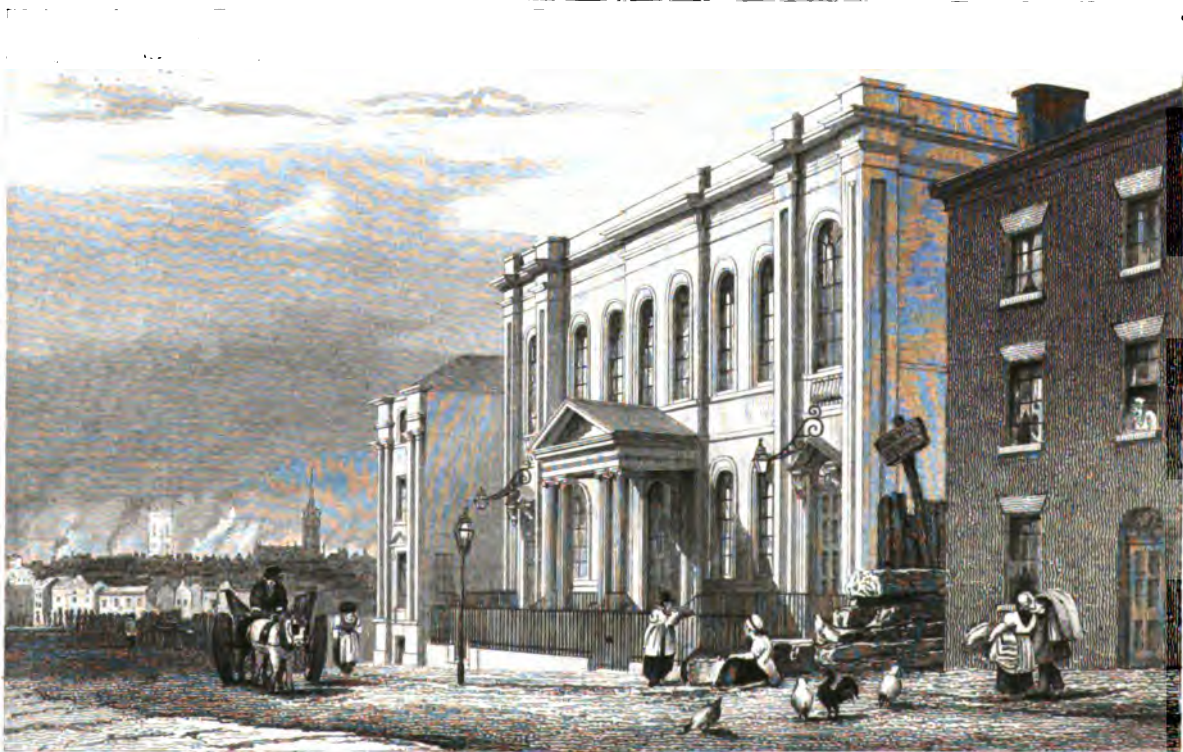
THE BLACK-ROCK FORT & LIGHTHOUSE, BIRKENHEAD.





100
Salford

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, SALFORD.



101

REYNOLD-STREET, MISTHEDDEN CHAPEL, SALFORD.

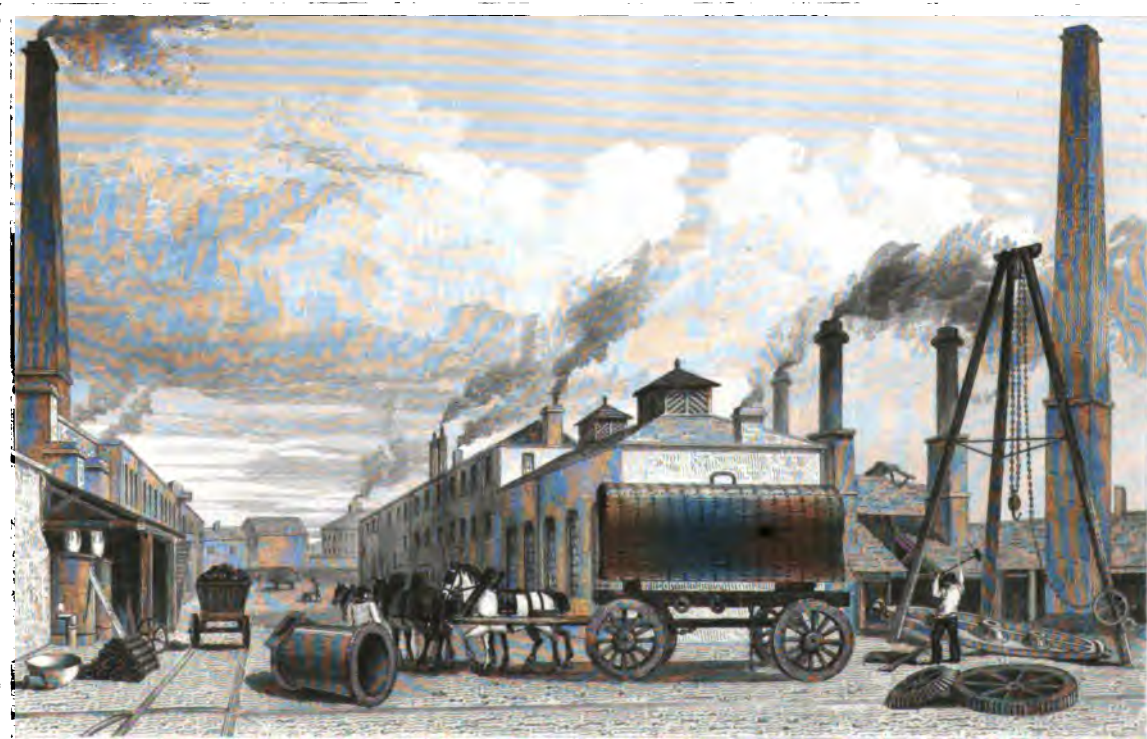




Harwood

Watkins

THE OLD MARKET PLACE, DEANSGATE, BOSTON.



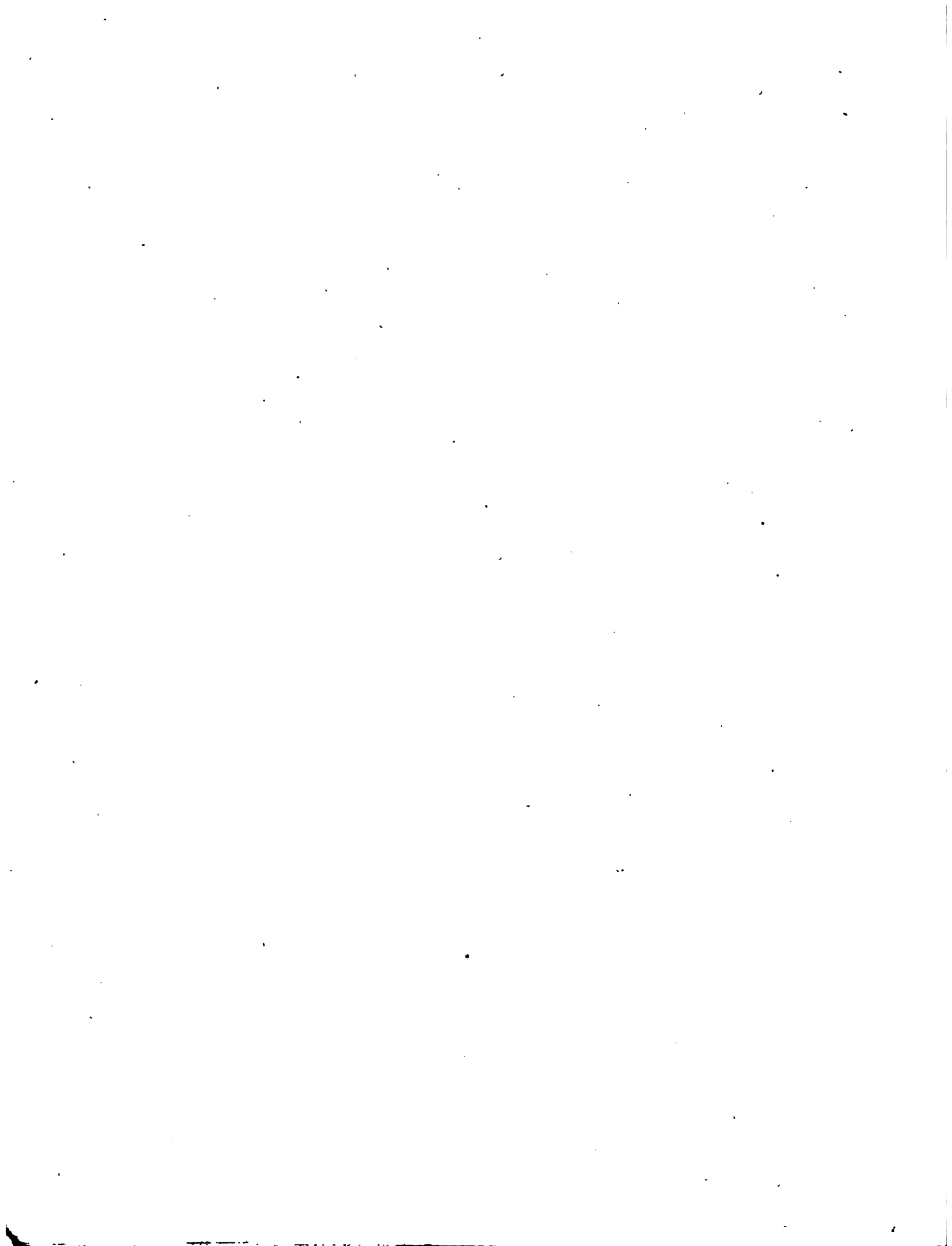
Harwood

Watkins

STEAM AND IRON MANUFACTURING AND IRON WORKS, 101, 102,

103 MARKET PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

W. W. BROWN, ENGRAVER





A. J. S. J. N.

J. Dixon.

TURTON TOWER.



Harwood

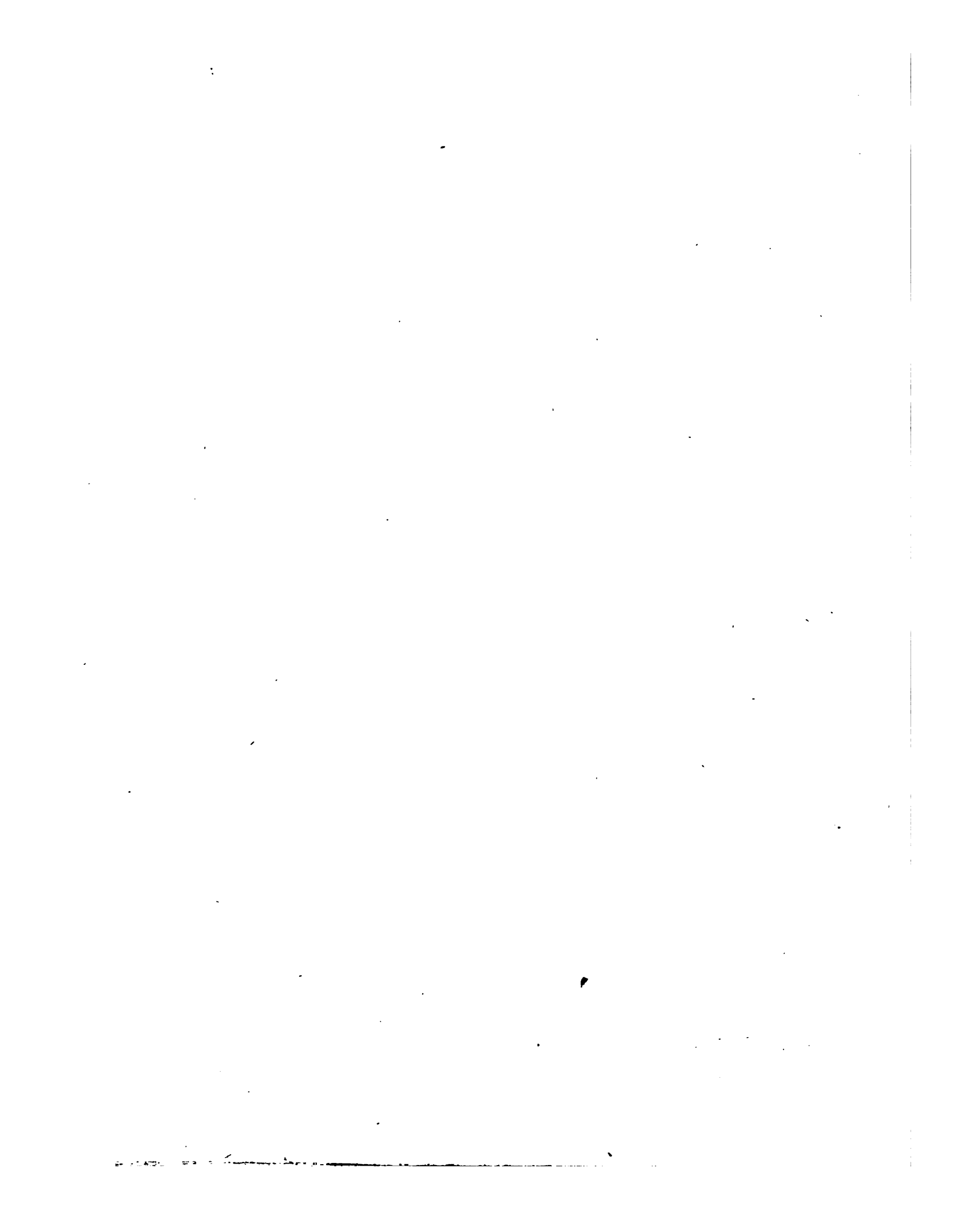
J. Dixon.

HALL I' TH' WOOD, NEAR BOLTON;

Where Mr. Crompton constructed the first Spinning Mule

BY JOHN KEMPTON, ESQ. AND THE LONDON SHARERS OF THE ASTORIA, THIS IS FIRST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY THE TEN SHARERS

W. & A. G. LONDON: 1829

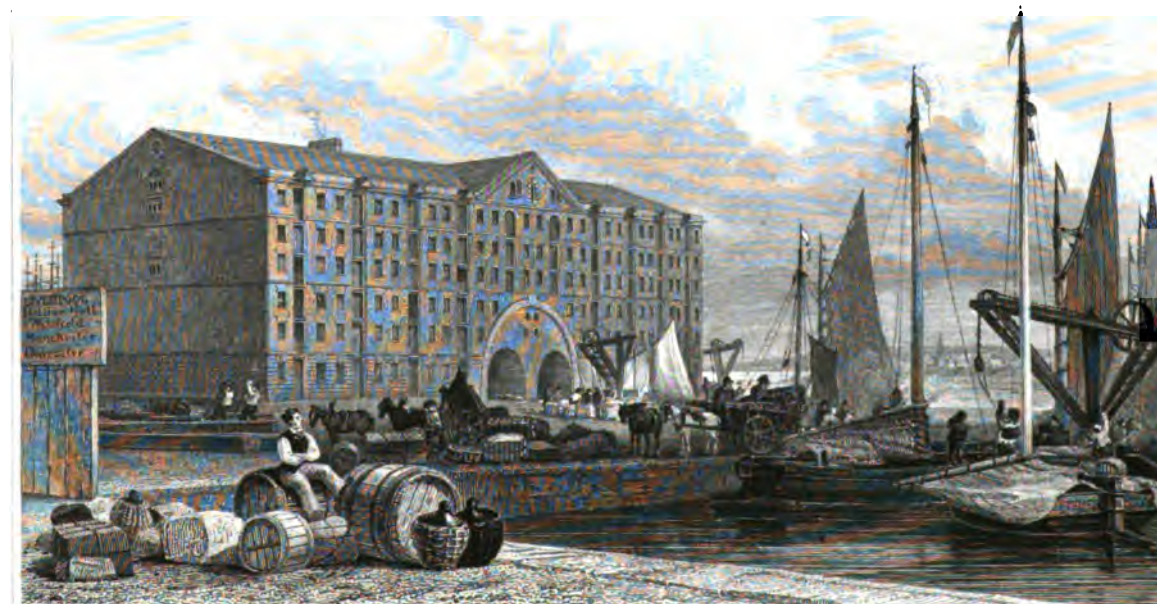




Harwood

THE PRINCE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL.

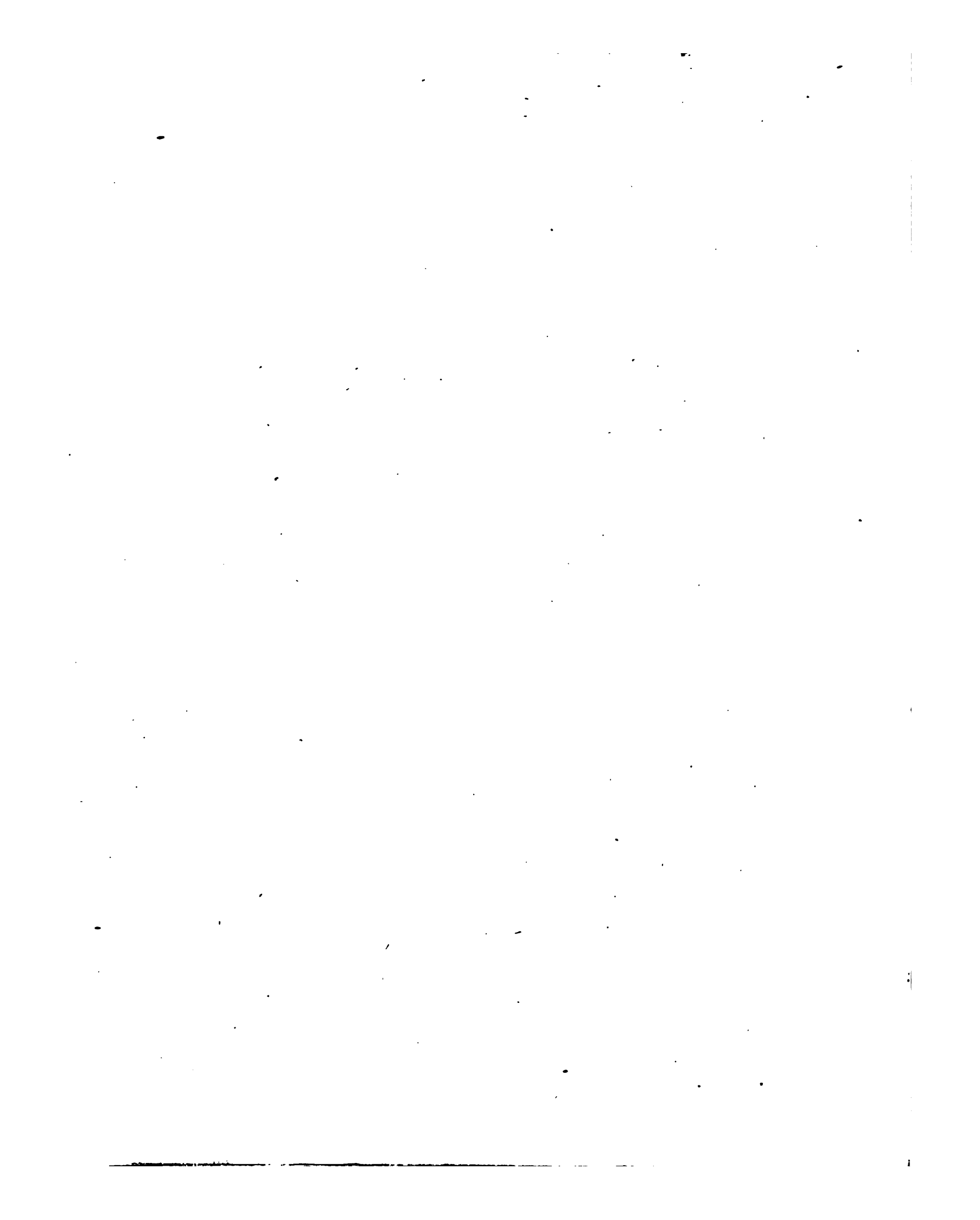
F. P. Hay



Harwood

THE PRINCE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL.

F. P. Hay



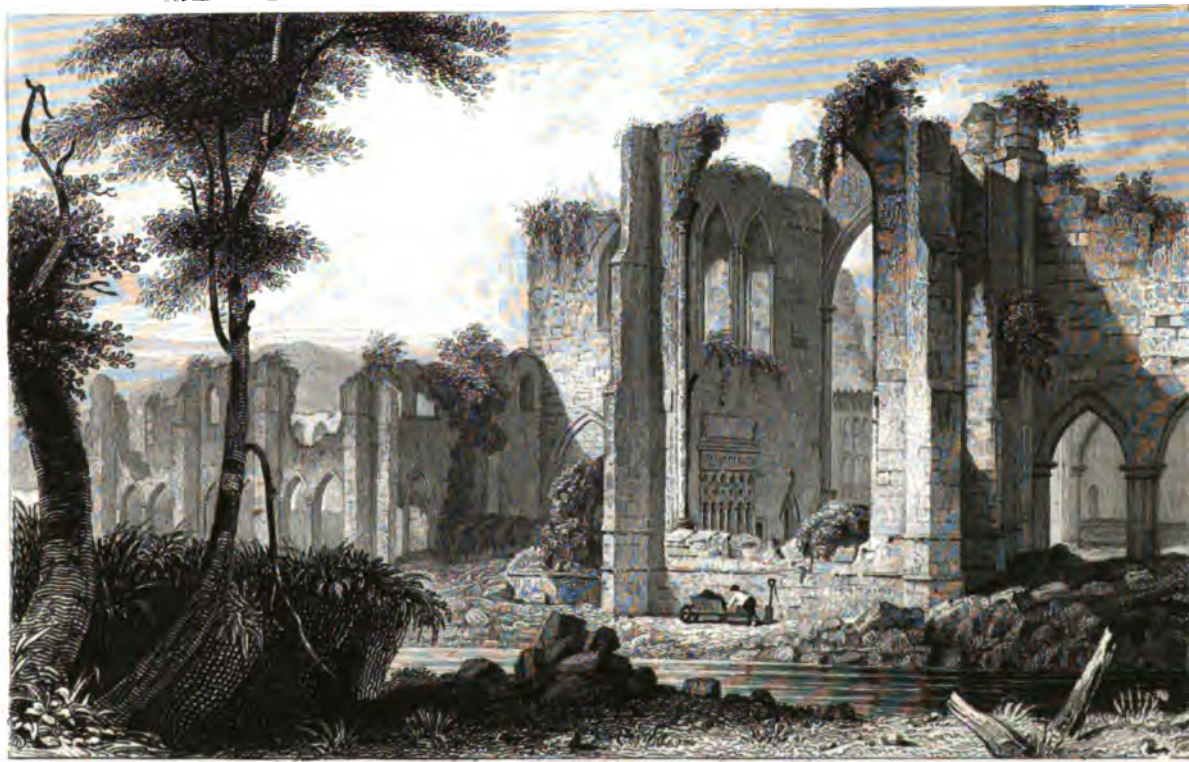


Harwood

Tomlinson

STORIES, WINDERMERE LAKE.

THE SEAT OF COL. JOHN BELTON, TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS PERFECTLY DELEGATED.
BY THE PUBLISHERS

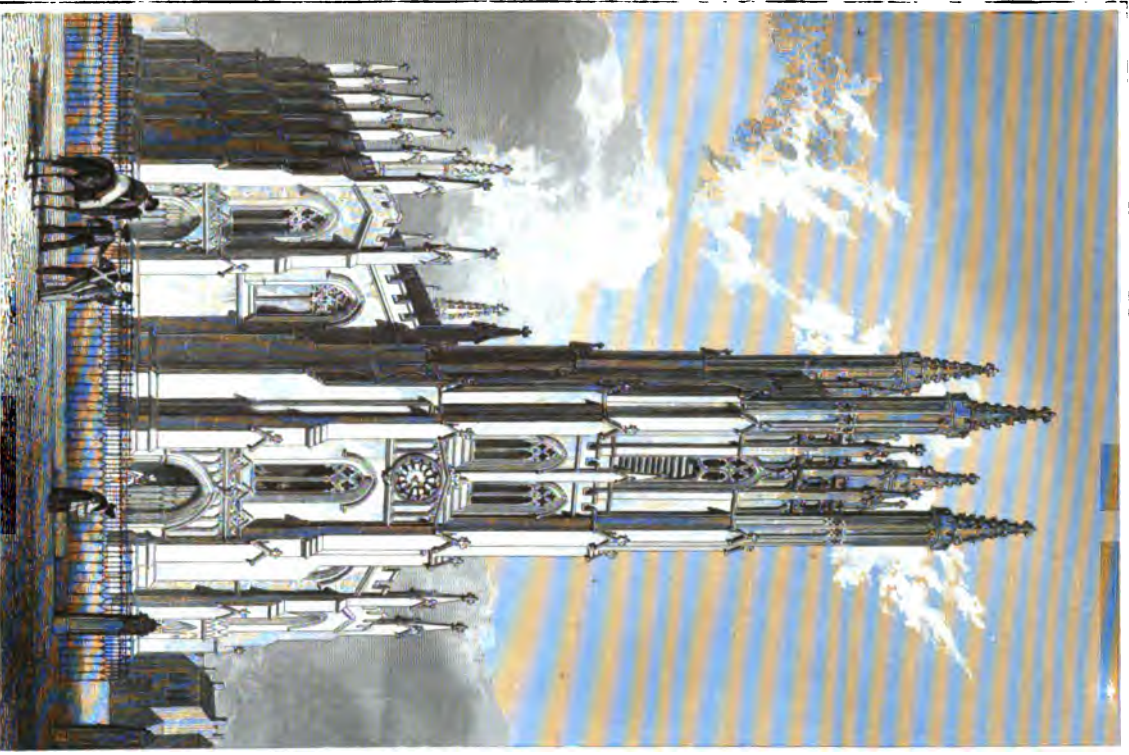


Harwood

Tomlinson

FURNES ABBEY IN THE VALE OF INGHAM, LANCASHIRE.

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. No specific words or phrases can be discerned.]



WEST SIDE
 ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN & CO. LONDON, 1837.



EAST SIDE
 ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN & CO. LONDON, 1830.





PLATE 14

PLATE 15

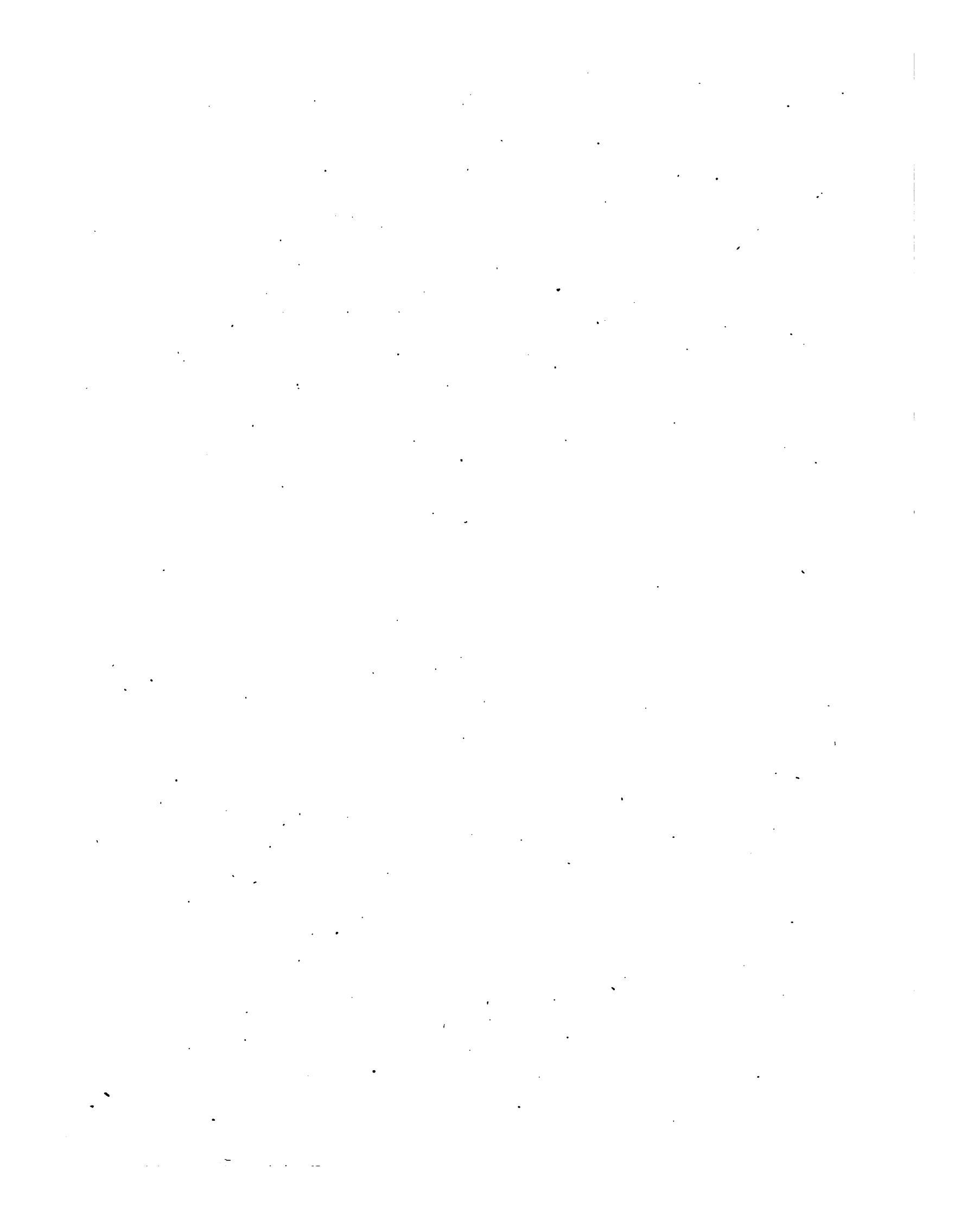
THE GREAT TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT CUSCO, PERU.
 THE VIEW OF THE PALACE OF MONTA, IN WHICH THIS TEMPLE IS NOW CONFINED.
 BY THE F. LACCHERON.



PLATE 16

PLATE 17

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT CUSCO, PERU.
 THE VIEW OF THE PALACE OF MONTA, IN WHICH THIS TEMPLE IS NOW CONFINED.
 BY THE F. LACCHERON.





Harwood.

Watkins

THE NEW WORLD, CALLED AMERICA.

TO THE HISTORY & PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JOHN B. WATKINS.



Harwood.

Watkins

THE NEW WORLD, CALLED AMERICA.

TO THE HISTORY & PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JOHN B. WATKINS.





FOXHOLES, NEAR ROCHEDALE, LANCASHIRE.
 THE SEAT OF JOHN LEWISIT ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
 BY THE PUBLISHERS



GEORGE HOUSE, NEAR BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.
 THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN BENTLEY ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.
 BY THE PUBLISHERS





Harwood

Bailey

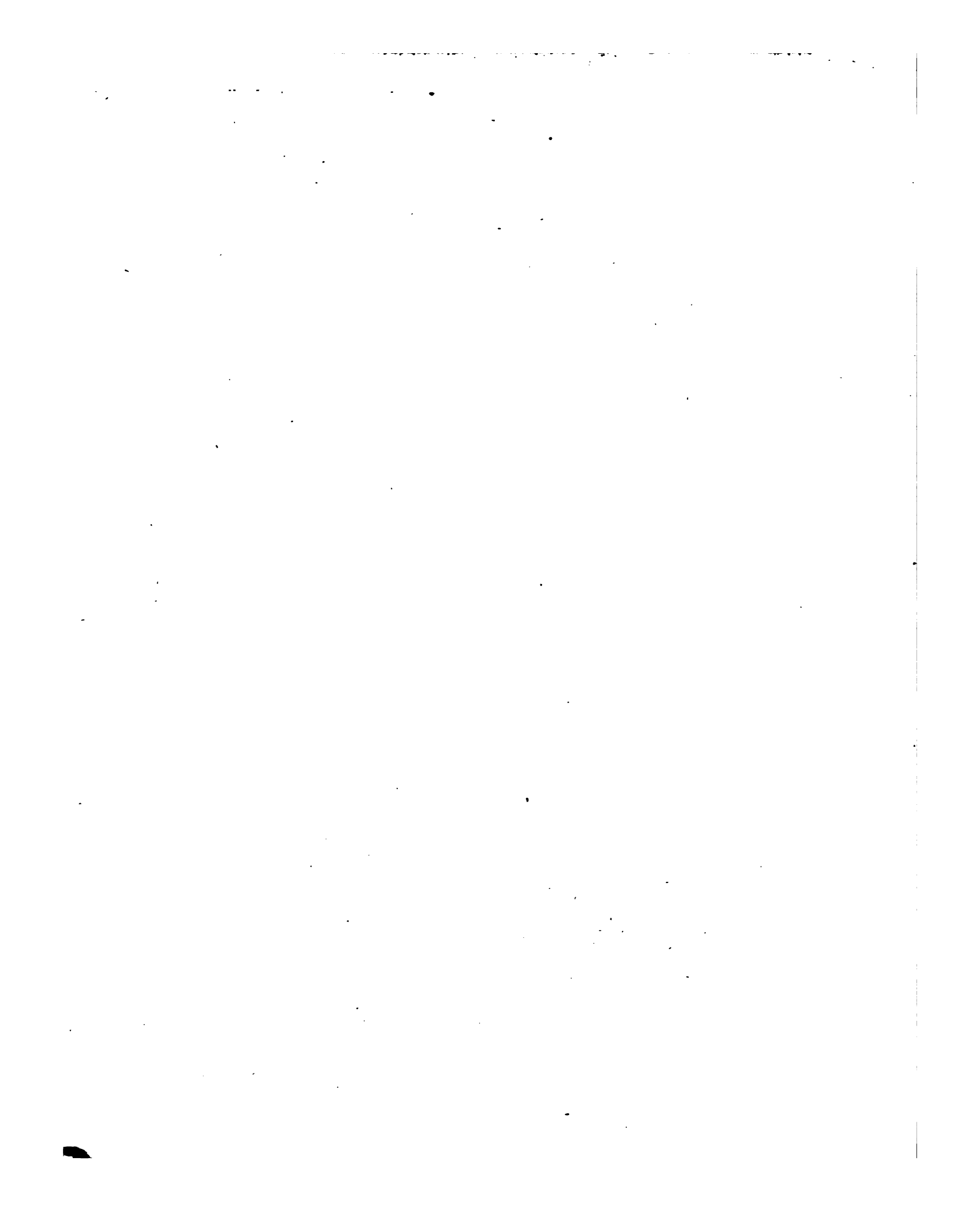
ASPECT OF THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON FROM THE GARDENS,
 THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS HUMBLY DEDICATED.
 BY THE PUBLISHERS



Harwood

Bailey

CONTENDING VIGOROUSLY IN THE WINDY SEASION,
 THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS HUMBLY DEDICATED.
 BY THE PUBLISHERS

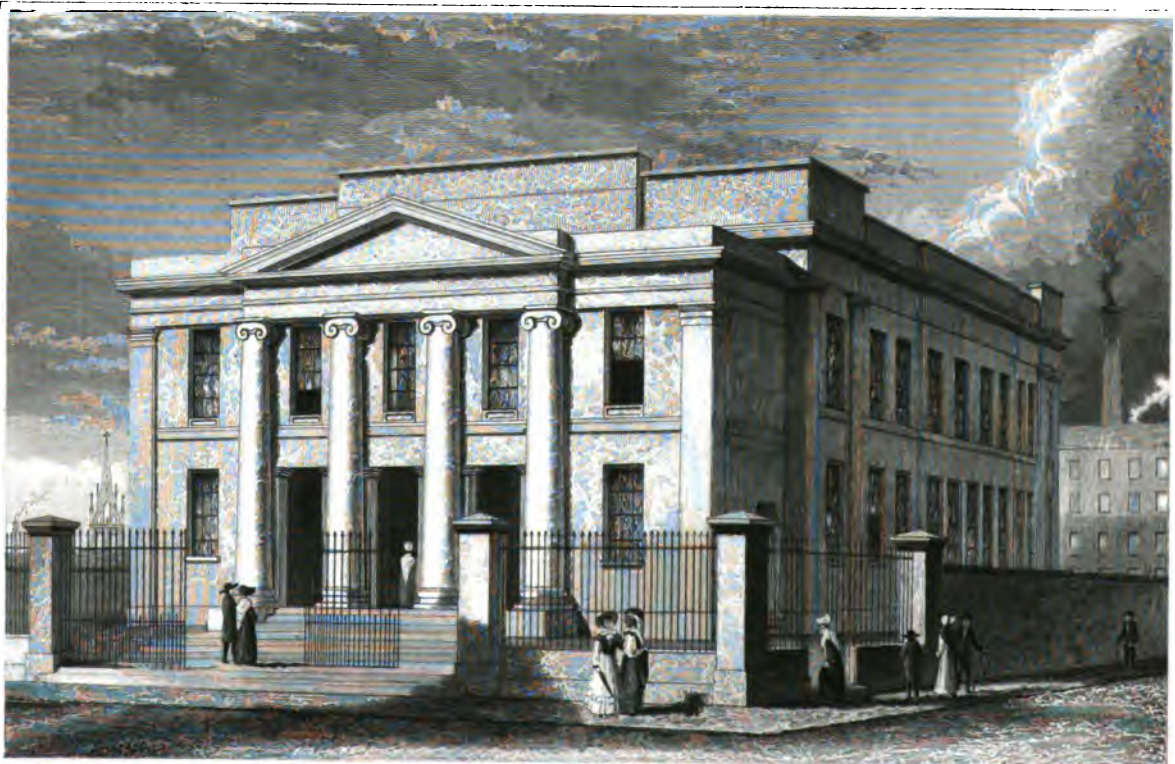




R. W. Wood

CLARENCE ST. - BANGOR, MONTICELLO ST. - BANGOR.

R. W. Wood



J. Harwood

R. J. Lane Architect
FRANKLIN ST. - BANGOR, MONTICELLO ST. - BANGOR.

R. W. Wood





Harwood

H. Winkley

MARKET-PLACE, WIGAN, LANCASHIRE.

TO THE MAYOR, CORPORATION & FREE BURGESSES OF THIS ANCIENT BOROUGH THE PUBLISHERS INSCRIBE THIS PLATE.



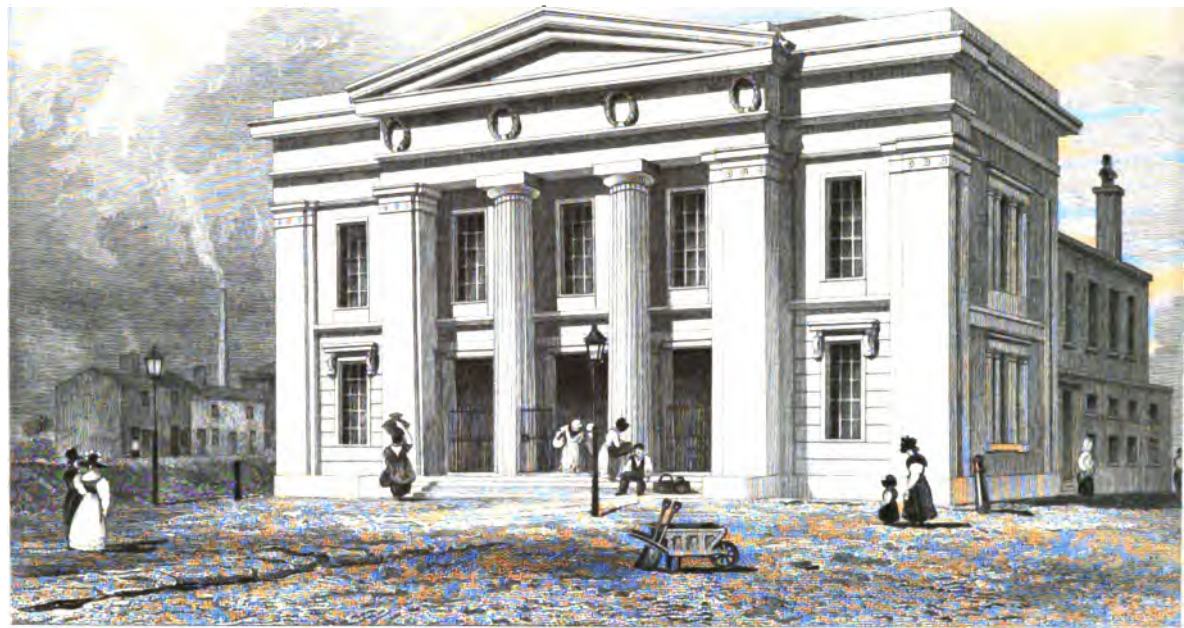
Harwood

H. Winkley

WIGAN-PLACE, LANCASHIRE.

TO JAMES LENOX, EARL OF DALHOUSIE AND BARRON WIGAN THIS PLATE IS DEDICATED BY THE PUBLISHERS.





J. Harwood

F. R. Hay

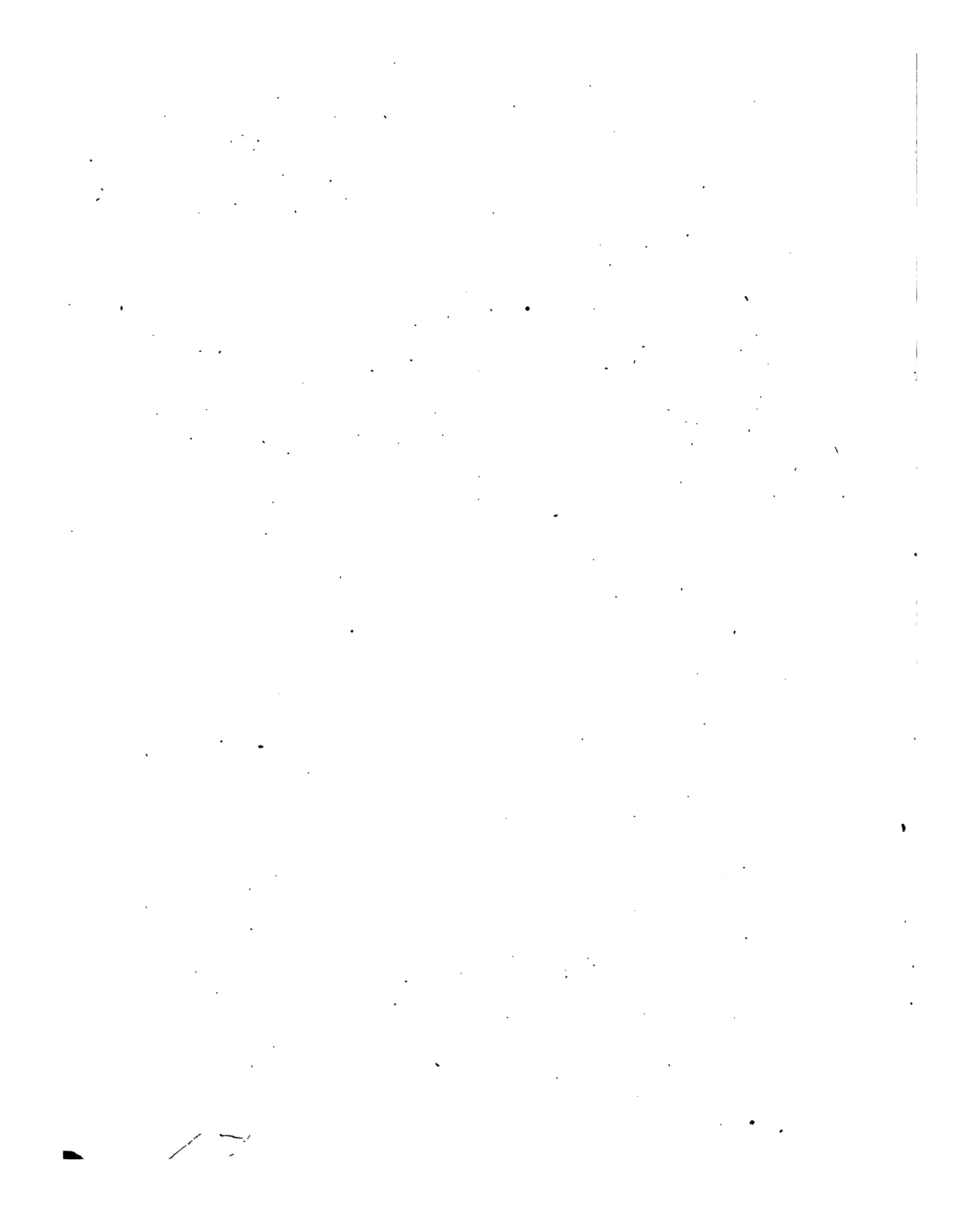
TOWN HALL, SALFORD.



J. Harwood

F. R. Hay

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, GLASGOW.





Hawood

T. Jones

ROBEY HALL, MANCHESTER.

THE SEAT OF RICHARD EDWARDS ESQ. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE PUBLISHERS



Hawood

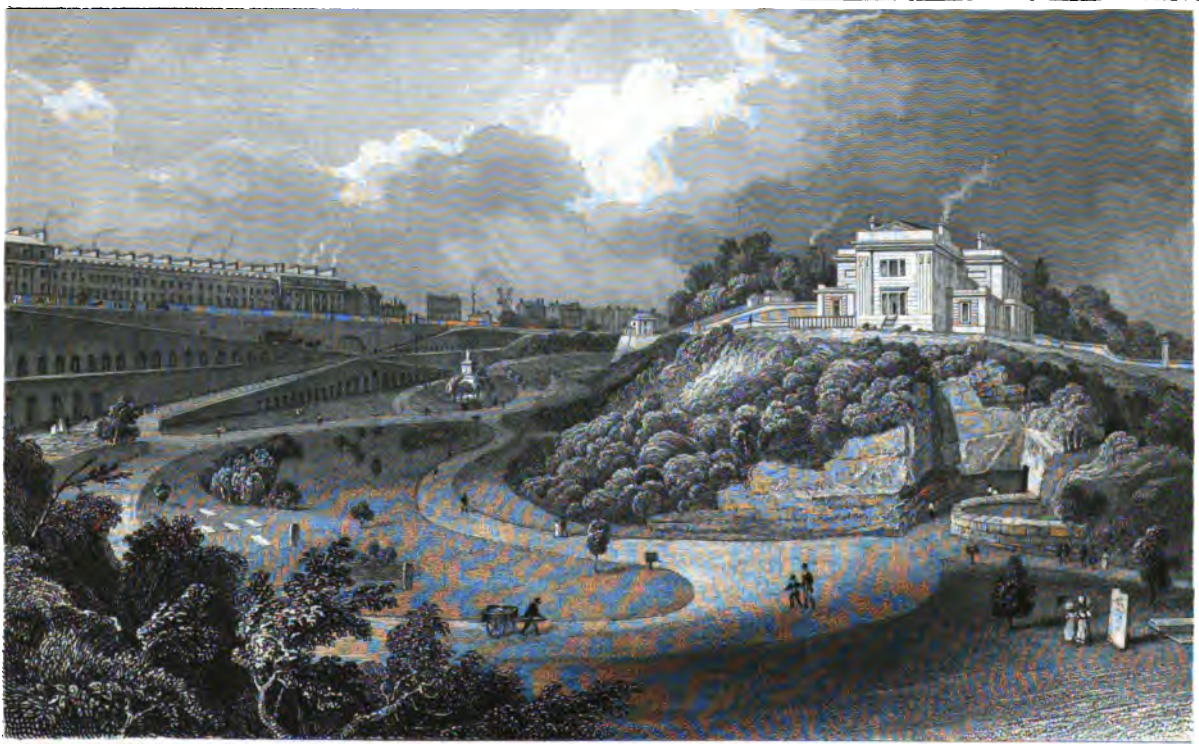
T. Jones

WARINGTON CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

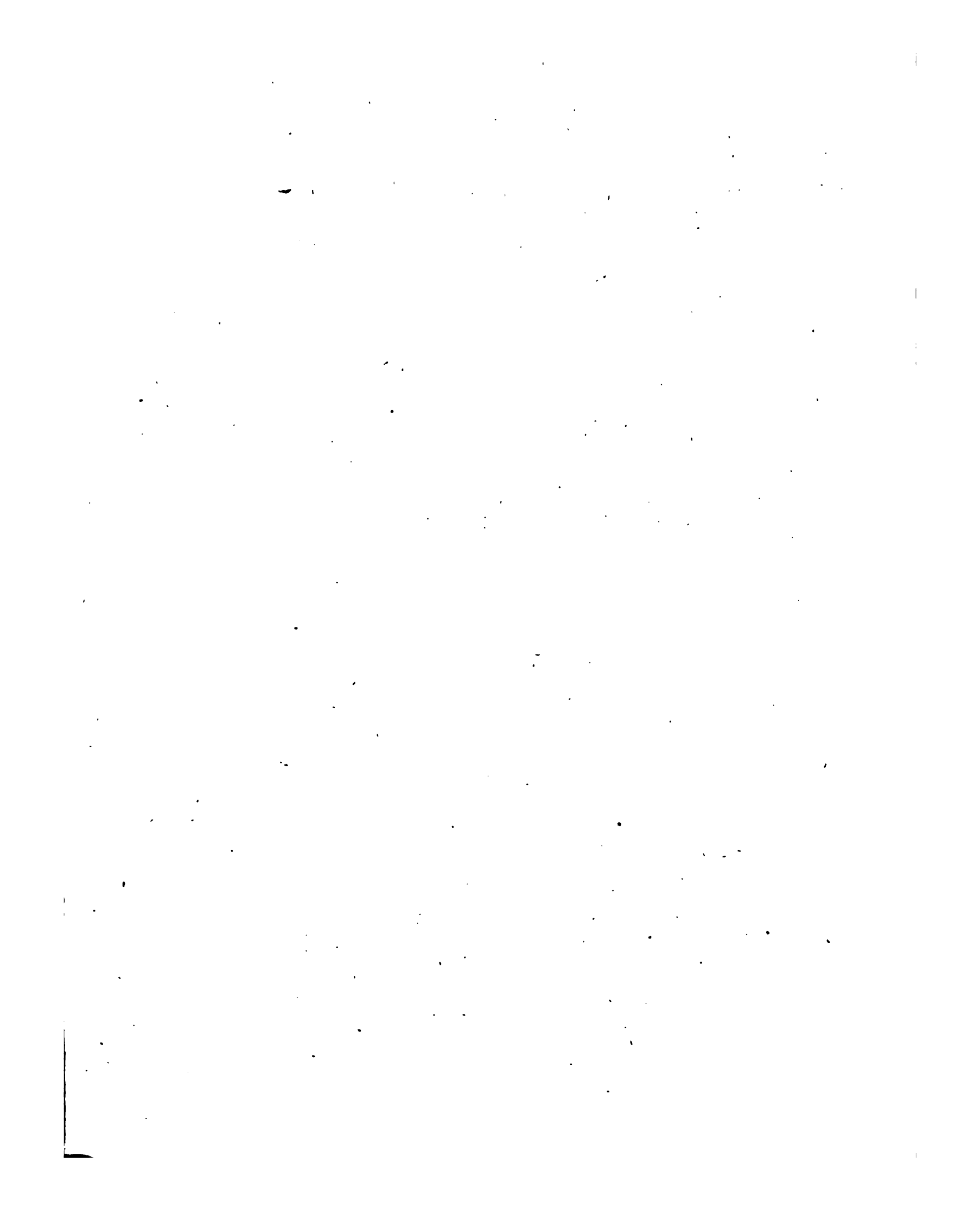




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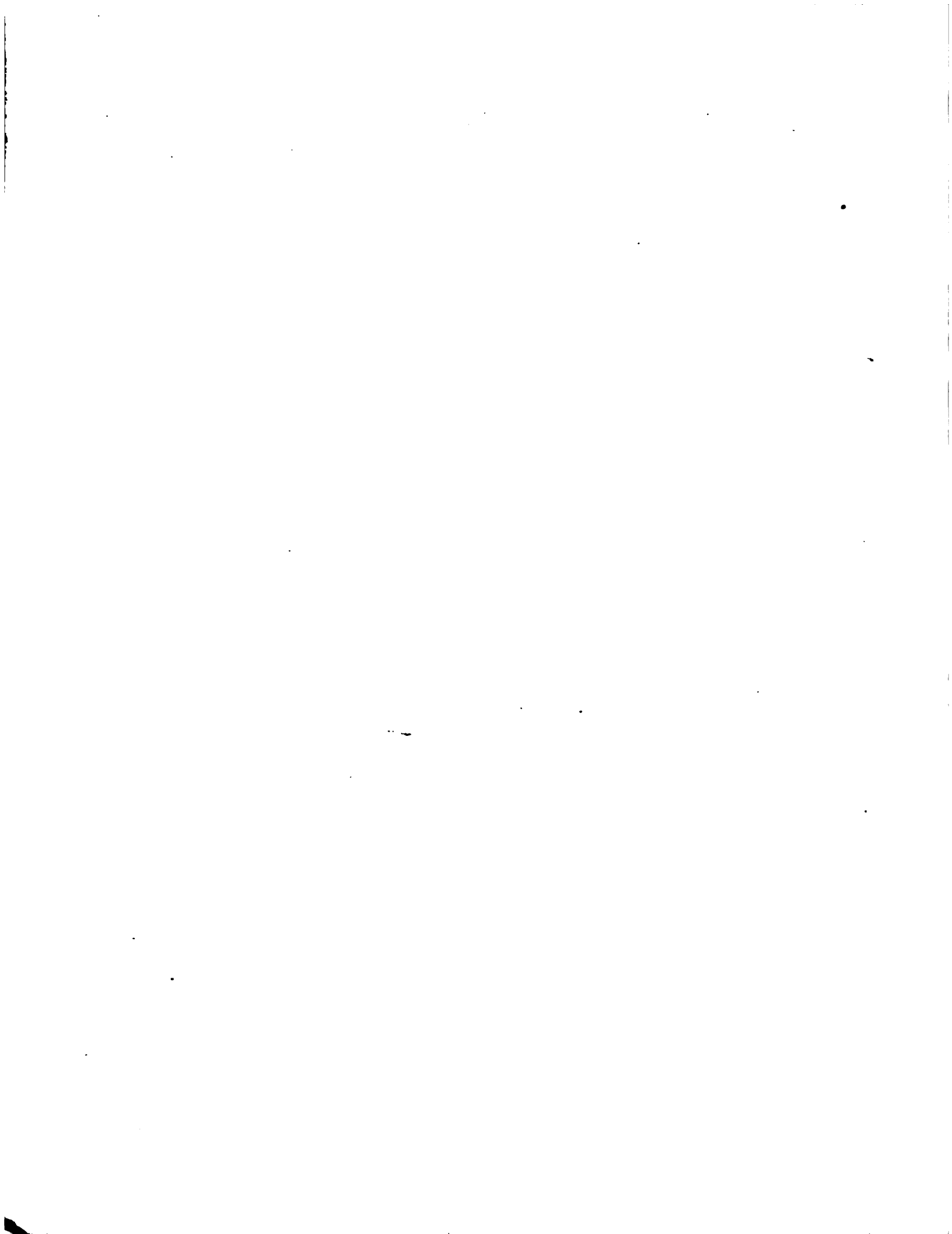
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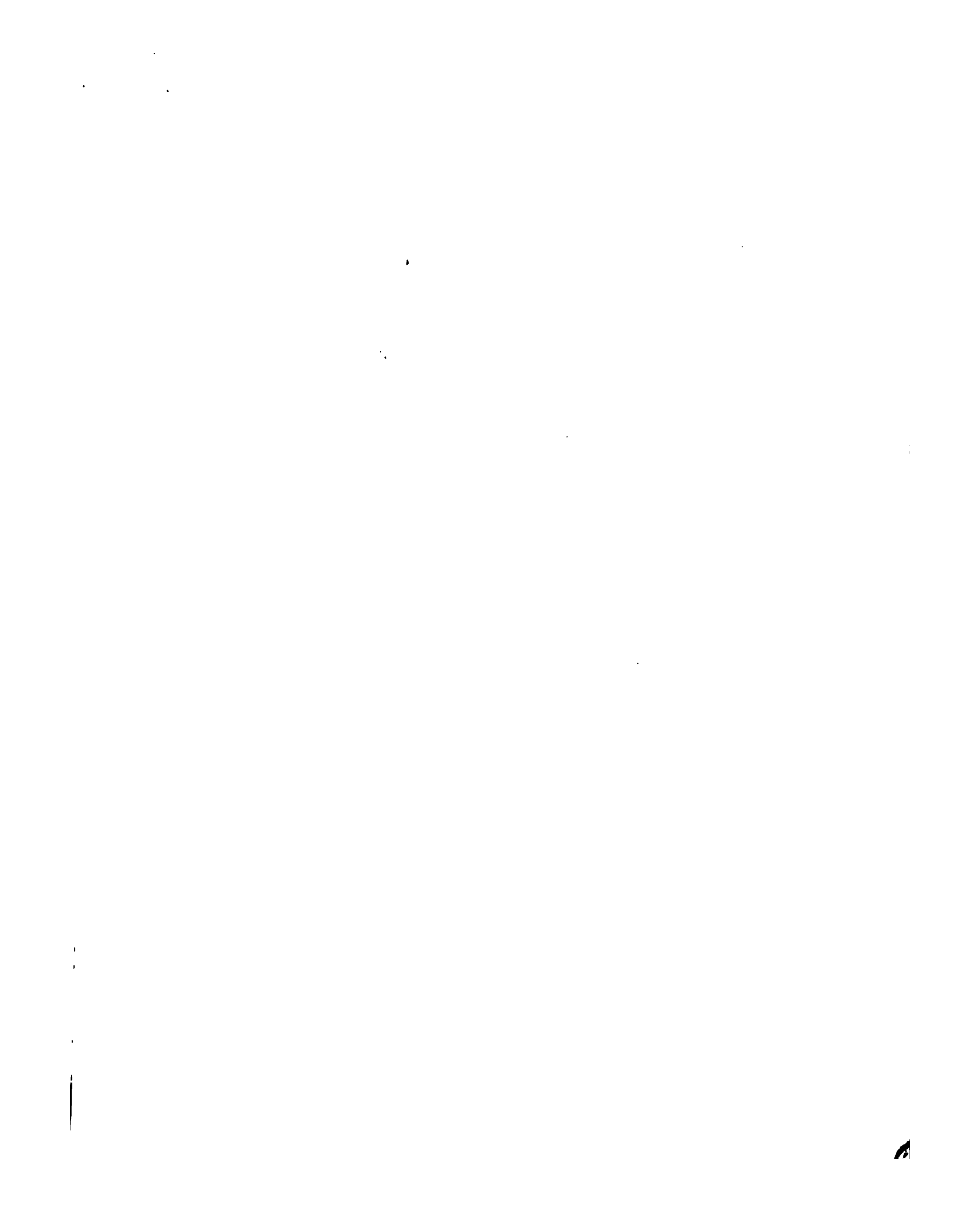
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